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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
↑ DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

DIRECTOR'S
ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1942

ROBERT E. MARSHALL, DIRECTOR

ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
Summary	1
Federalization of State Employment Service	2
Changes in the Massachusetts Employment Security Law Which Became Effective in 1942	3
Organization Chart	4
Changes in Executive Personnel	5
Unemployment Compensation Fund - Summary of Transactions for the Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 1942	6-9
Employment and Wages in Covered Establishments	10-14
Claims for Unemployment Benefits	15-22
Benefit Payments	23-29
Duration of Benefit Payments	30-31
Interstate Claims	32-34
Overpayments on Claims for Benefits	35
Promptness in Payment of Benefits	36-37
Employers Subject to the Massachusetts Employment Security Law	38-39
Employer Cooperation in the Filing of Necessary Reports	40
Contributions to the Fund	41-42
Experience Rating	43-50
Operating Expenses for the Calendar Year 1942	51-53
Personnel	54
Departments of Training and Information	55
Legal Department	56
Research and Statistics	57-58
Board of Review	59
List of Rules in Force November 30, 1942	60-64

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

	<u>Pages</u>
Table I -- Unemployment Compensation Fund - January 1, 1936, to December 31, 1942	8
Table II -- Wages Paid during the Year 1942 to Covered Employees in Establishments Subject to the Massachusetts Employment Security Law Classified by Industrial Groups and by Quarters	13
Table III -- Employment during the Year 1942 in Establishments Subject to the Massachusetts Employment Security Law Classified by Industrial Groups and by Months	14
Table IV -- Initial Claims Received - Years 1942 and 1941 - by Offices	17
Table V -- Initial and Continued Claims Received - Year 1942 - by Offices and by Type of Claim	19
Table VI -- Initial and Continued Claims Received - Year 1941 - by Offices and by Type of Claim	20
Table VII -- Benefit Payments - Years 1942 and 1941 - by Denominations	25
Table VIII -- Benefit Payments - Years 1942 and 1941 - Number of Checks, Total Amount, and Average Check Disbursed - by Months	26
Table IX -- Benefit Payments - Years 1942 and 1941 - Total Amount and Average Check Disbursed - by Offices	27
Table X -- Benefit Payments - Years 1942 and 1941 - by Major Industrial Groups	28
Table XI -- Benefit Payments on Interstate Claims Filed in Massachusetts - Years 1942 and 1941 - by States	33
Table XII -- Benefit Payments on Interstate Claims Filed in Other States - Years 1942 and 1941 - by States	34
Table XIII -- Employers Declared Subject to the Massachusetts Employment Security Law during the Fiscal Year Ending November 30, 1942	38
Table XIV -- Contributions for the Years 1942 and 1941 by Employers Subject to the Massachusetts Employment Security Law Classified by Industrial Groups	42
Table XV -- Savings to Employers Resulting from Reductions in Contribution Rates in Accordance with Experience- Rating Provisions of the Employment Security Law	50

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

	<u>CHARTS</u>	<u>Pages</u>
Chart	I -- Organization Chart	4
Chart	II -- Condition of the Unemployment Compensation Fund, and Transactions Affecting the Fund, January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1942, by Quarters	9
Chart	III -- Indexes - Wages and Employment - All Industries - January 1, 1939--December 31, 1942, Based on Quarterly Contribution Reports of Employers Subject to the Massachusetts Employment Security Law	12
Chart	IV -- Number of Initial Claims Received by Weeks - 1940, 1941 and 1942	16
Chart	V -- Industrial Distribution of Benefit Payments by Compensable Weeks - Years 1940, 1941 and 1942	29
Chart	VI -- Percentage Distribution of Rated Employers and Taxable Pay Roll by Contribution Rates	47
Chart	VII -- Percentage Distribution of Rated Employers in Each Size-of-Pay-Roll Group by Contribution Rates	48
Chart	VIII -- Average Contribution Rates of Rated Employers for 1942 for Industry Divisions and Certain Major Industry Groups	49

S U M M A R Y

The most noteworthy developments in connection with the operation of the Division during the year covered by this report may be summarized as follows:

1. In accord with a request of the President of the United States, His Excellency, Governor Saltonstall, acting under his war emergency powers, issued Executive Order No. 2 which permitted the loan of the facilities of the Massachusetts State Employment Service to the United States Employment Service as of January 1, 1942, for the duration of the war.
2. The Unemployment Compensation Fund increased by \$27,552,601.78 during the fiscal year and as of November 30 amounted to \$136,300,560.16.
3. Benefit payments fell below the 1941 figure by 33% and were 62% below those made in 1940.
4. The experience-rating provisions of the Law resulted in estimated savings of \$25,600,000 to approximately 16,720 eligible subject employers.
5. The waiting-period provisions of the Law were reduced from two weeks to one week.
6. Massachusetts continued to lead other comparable states in prompt payment of claims for benefits.

FEDERALIZATION OF STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

In keeping with the policy of the Social Security Board and the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, the employment service and the unemployment functions carried on by the Division had been closely integrated.

On December 19, 1941, in the interests of promoting effective mobilization and utilization of the manpower and womanpower in the war emergency, the President of the United States asked the Governors, by telegraphic request, to transfer the State Employment Services to the United States Employment Service, to be operated nationally by the Social Security Board, as of January 1, 1942. Executive Order No. 8990 of the President, dated December 23, 1941, formalized this request, and directed that the services of the United States Employment Service and its public employment offices be made available to the Employment Security Agencies in carrying out Unemployment Compensation functions.

On December 31, 1941, His Excellency, Governor Saltonstall, acting under his war emergency powers, issued Executive Order No. 2 which permitted the loan of the facilities of the Massachusetts State Employment Service to the United States Employment Service as of January 1, 1942, for the duration of the war.

As of January 1, 1942, all State Employment Services were, accordingly, federalized.

On September 17, 1942, The President of the United States issued Executive Order No. 9247, separating the Employment Service from the Social Security Board and transferring it to the War Manpower Commission, with the specific provision that the services of the United States Employment Service and its public employment offices under the War Manpower Commission be made available to the Employment Security Agencies in carrying out Unemployment Compensation functions. On December 1, 1942, the transfer of the Employment Service to the War Manpower Commission became officially effective at the regional and state level.

The new Director of the Employment Service (formerly Assistant Director in charge of Employment Offices under the Division of Employment Security) and the Director of the Division of Employment Security adopted a policy which, in effect, preserved in as far as possible the integrated relationships that had heretofore existed.

In contrast with the policy adopted in many states, the unemployment compensation function was not divorced completely from the employment service function, and local office employees of the U. S. Employment Service for Massachusetts acted as agents for the Division of Employment Security in claims activities. Similarly, the Research and Statistics, Information and Training Departments, which were transferred to the U. S. Employment Service for Massachusetts, continued to service the needs of the Division of Employment Security.

Despite many difficulties, the performance of both Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service functions in Massachusetts has continued practically the same as prior to January 1, 1942, under the integrated system.

CHANGES IN THE MASSACHUSETTS EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE IN 1942

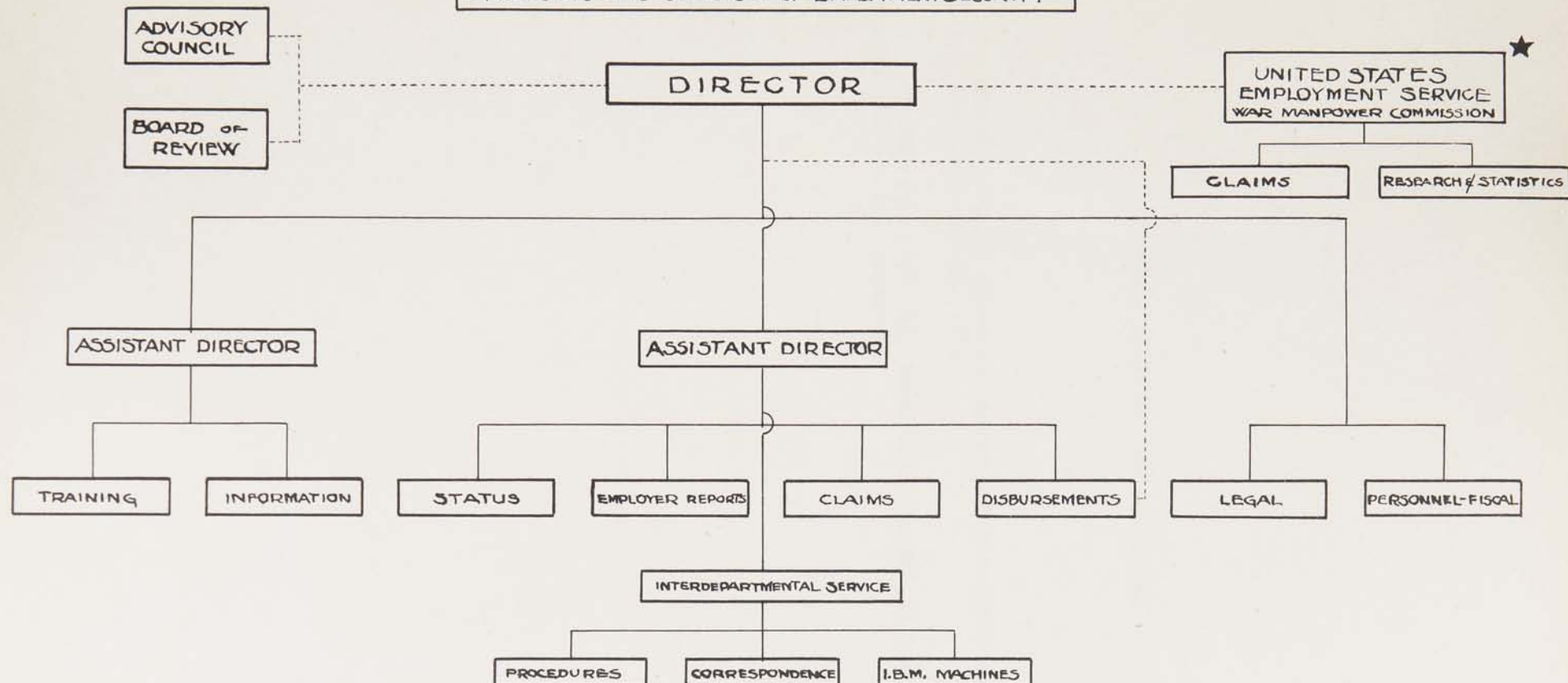
The following changes in the provisions of the Massachusetts Employment Security Law became effective during 1942:

1. The waiting period for claimants was reduced from two weeks to one week in case of total unemployment and from four weeks to two weeks in the case of partial unemployment.
2. The experience-rating provisions of the Law which permitted a revised scale of contribution rates ranging from .5% to 2.7% instead of the single 2.7% rate to certain qualifying employing units were placed in operation.
3. The Board of Review was empowered as an appeals authority for employers determined subject to the Law by the Director.
4. Employers of one or more individuals in employment subject to this Law in 1942 will become subject on January 1, 1943.

Chart I

JANUARY 1, 1942

MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY



★ Facilities of Massachusetts State Employment Service made available to the United States Employment Service as of January 1, 1942 for the duration of the war, in accordance with the request of the President of the United States. Claims Taking and Research and Statistics functions performed by U. S. E. S. for Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

CHANGES IN EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL

Mr. William H. Thornton, member of the Board of Review since March 1, 1939, died May 22, 1942.

On June 18, 1942, Mr. Bennett F. Gordon of Worcester was appointed to succeed Mr. Thornton.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND
SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1942

As indicated in the following summary of transactions for the year there was a net increase of \$27,552,601.78 in the Unemployment Compensation Fund between December 1, 1941, and November 30, 1942. This compares with an increase of \$29,480,245.57 during the previous twelve months' period.

Balance of Fund, December 1, 1941	\$108,747,958.38
-----------------------------------	------------------

Represented by:

Unemployment Trust Fund in the United States Treasury	\$108,515,392.65
Unemployment Compensation Clearing Account	22,571.73
Benefit Payment Account	<u>209,994.00</u>
	\$108,747,958.38

Receipts during the fiscal year:

Employer Contributions (net)	\$37,290,274.29
Employee Contributions (net)	5,201.55
Interest Penalties (net)	47,420.16
Interest on Investments	<u>2,685,643.78</u>
Total Receipts (net)	40,028,539.78

Benefits Paid (net)	<u>12,475,938.00</u>
---------------------	----------------------

Net Increase in Fund during Fiscal Year	27,552,601.78
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Balance of Fund, November 30, 1942	<u>\$136,300,560.16</u>
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Represented by:

Unemployment Trust Fund in the United States Treasury	\$136,156,036.43
Unemployment Compensation Clearing Account	10,417.73
Benefit Payment Account	<u>134,106.00</u>
	<u>\$136,300,560.16</u>

The total net receipts from contributions and interest penalties from the inception of the Fund to November 30, 1942, amounted to \$234,187,742.16. There was also credited to the account in the United States Treasury an aggregate amount of \$8,778,762.00 representing interest earnings, bringing the total net receipts to \$242,966,504.16. After payments of benefits of a net amount of \$106,665,944 there was a balance of \$136,300,560.16.

The amount of \$2,685,643.78 credited to the Fund during the fiscal year as interest earned is in accordance with the advices received from the United States Treasury, and represents the proportionate share of the earnings of the Unemployment Trust Fund, carried by the Treasury for all state unemployment compensation agencies, which was allocated to the Massachusetts account. Such items are required by the Social Security Act (Section 904(e)) to be credited to the accounts of the individual state agencies quarterly on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31. There was, therefore, accrued at November 30, 1942, a further amount of interest earnings which would not be credited by the Treasury Department until after the close of the fiscal year.

With the exception of the item of interest earnings, explained above, the account of the Fund as stated herein represents cash receipts and disbursements.

The growth of the Unemployment Compensation Fund and the transactions affecting it from January 1, 1936, through December 31, 1942, are shown in Table I. Total collections, income, benefit payments, and the balance in the Fund are summarized for the years 1936 and 1937 and are shown for quarterly periods for the years 1938 through 1942. The balance in the Fund at the end of each period is also shown in the table.

Chart II shows the growth of the Fund by quarters from January 1, 1938, through December 31, 1942. Chart II also shows graphically the collections and payments in each of the quarters included in the period.

TABLE I
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND
JANUARY 1, 1936, to DECEMBER 31, 1942

P E R I O D	COLLECTIONS				Income Credited by U. S. Treasury	Total Collections and Income	Benefit Payments (Net)	Net Addition to Fund	Balance in Fund
	Contributions		Interest & Penalties (Net)	Total Collections					
	Employer	Employee*							
YEAR 1936	\$ 8,208,951.36	\$ _____	\$ 4,794.23	\$ 8,213,745.59	\$ _____	\$8,213,745.59	\$ _____	\$ 8,213,745.59	\$ 8,213,745.59
YEAR 1937	23,337,398.04	9,645,950.99	40,388.20	33,023,737.23	316,870.66	33,340,607.89	_____	33,340,607.89	41,554,353.48
Quarters Ending									
March 31, 1938	4,393,457.70	1,755,978.37	5,452.84	6,154,888.91	220,279.64	6,375,168.55	5,345,761.00	1,029,407.55	42,583,761.03
June 30, 1938	7,776,472.81	2,877,053.15	4,320.24	10,657,846.20	254,714.80	10,912,561.00	7,413,550.00	3,499,011.00	46,082,772.03
September 30, 1938	8,031,234.84	2,802,064.19	6,037.79	10,839,336.82	266,211.16	11,105,547.98	8,990,601.00	2,114,946.98	48,197,719.01
December 31, 1938	8,216,913.44	71,592.22	11,520.29	8,300,025.95	282,203.87	8,582,229.82	5,348,853.00	3,233,376.82	51,431,095.83
March 31, 1939	9,736,582.32	48,904.28	10,226.51	9,795,713.11	299,036.93	10,094,750.04	5,019,880.00	5,074,870.04	56,505,965.87
June 30, 1939	8,831,108.36	23,050.90	10,473.08	8,854,632.34	335,479.56	9,200,111.90	5,109,400.00	4,090,711.90	60,596,677.77
September 30, 1939	9,378,804.71	16,604.00	13,417.94	9,408,826.65	368,027.51	9,776,854.16	4,975,351.00	4,801,503.16	65,398,180.93
December 31, 1939	9,651,004.01	28,576.21	16,867.10	9,696,447.32	393,689.89	10,090,137.21	4,545,977.00	5,544,160.21	70,942,341.14
March 31, 1940	10,474,707.61	7,280.16	12,734.97	10,494,722.74	428,231.95	10,922,954.69	6,086,585.00	4,836,369.69	75,778,710.83
June 30, 1940	9,343,430.92	9,149.20	13,154.76	9,365,734.88	462,645.32	9,828,380.20	9,707,197.00	121,183.20	75,899,894.03
September 30, 1940	9,142,710.57	2,535.61	10,326.30	9,155,572.48	478,361.14	9,633,933.62	9,725,394.00	** 91,460.38	75,808,433.65
December 31, 1940	9,347,750.99	6,782.40	12,875.05	9,367,408.44	469,385.61	9,836,794.05	5,631,236.00	** 1,892,832.48	77,701,266.13
March 31, 1941	10,092,859.91	2,420.07	11,009.31	10,106,289.29	469,862.19	10,576,151.48	4,999,061.00	5,577,090.48	83,278,356.61
June 30, 1941	11,230,639.50	3,564.95	10,606.87	11,244,811.32	501,158.67	11,745,969.99	4,777,941.00	6,968,028.99	90,246,385.60
September 30, 1941	12,107,481.83	3,965.39	13,963.08	12,125,410.30	546,959.32	12,672,369.62	4,252,273.00	8,420,096.62	98,666,482.22
December 31, 1941	12,458,290.65	4,070.43	17,058.40	12,479,419.48	592,497.71	13,071,917.19	3,452,942.00	9,618,975.19	108,285,457.41
March 31, 1942	12,625,687.83	999.67	9,525.33	12,636,212.83	645,293.39	13,281,506.22	3,652,347.00	9,629,159.22	117,914,616.63
June 30, 1942	7,944,775.34	1,942.59	10,895.63	7,957,613.56	701,511.88	8,659,125.44	3,455,179.00	5,203,946.44	123,118,563.07
September 30, 1942	8,187,746.95	1,517.33	13,798.03	8,203,062.31	746,340.80	8,949,403.11	3,388,844.00	5,560,559.11	128,679,122.18
December 31, 1942	8,491,756.58	161.61	14,139.76	8,506,057.95	707,927.91	9,213,985.86	1,084,732.00	8,129,253.86	136,808,376.04
Totals	\$219,009,766.27	\$17,314,163.72	\$273,585.71	\$236,597,515.70	\$9,486,689.91	\$246,084,205.61	\$106,963,10400		
Balance December 31, 1942								\$136,808,376.04	\$136,808,376.04

*Employee contributions began January 1, 1937. They were eliminated from the law as of July 1, 1938.

Amounts collected since that date represent contributions with respect to wages earned prior to July 1, 1938.

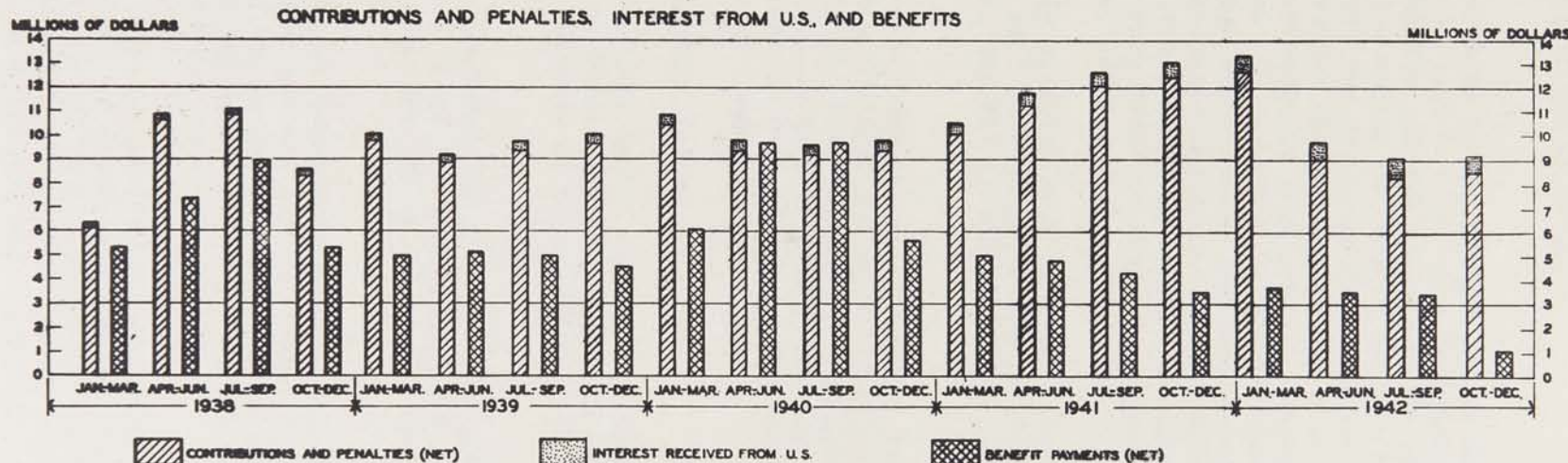
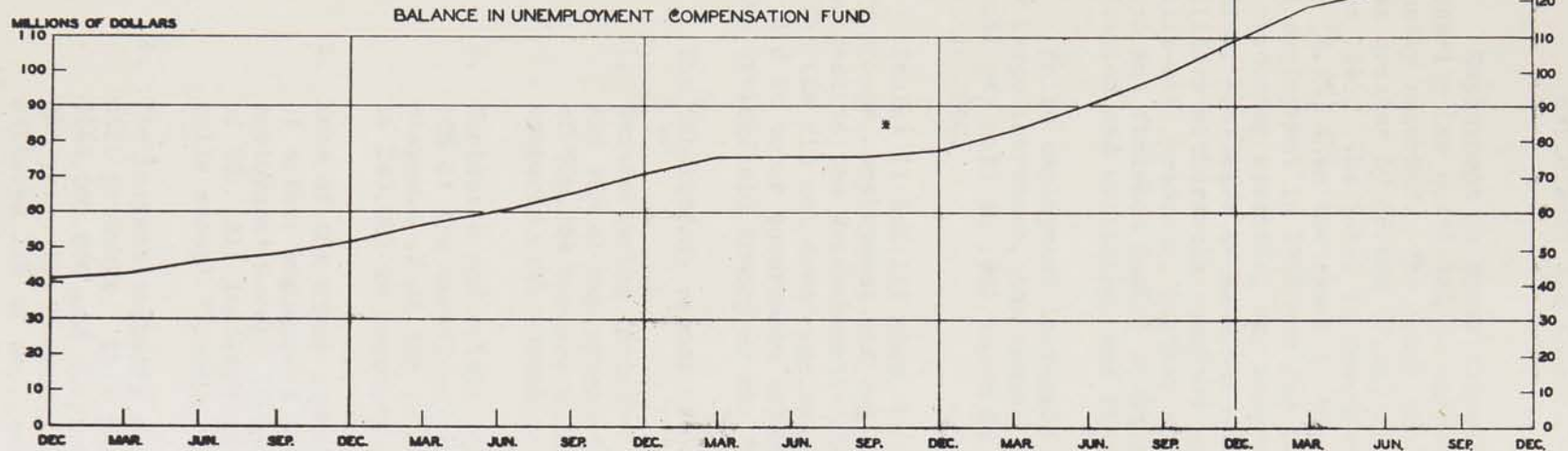
**Decrease

***After transfer to Railroad Unemployment Insurance Fund in October 1940 of \$2,312,725.57.

CHART II

CONDITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND, AND TRANSACTIONS AFFECTING THE FUND

JANUARY 1, 1938, TO DECEMBER 31, 1942, BY QUARTERS



* DURING OCTOBER 1940, THE SUM OF \$2,312,725.57 WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN COVERED ESTABLISHMENTS

Employment in establishments covered by the Massachusetts Employment Security Law continued to increase in 1942 but the rate of increase was greatly retarded. The total of 1,342,283 covered workers in December 1942 was greater by 36,684 (2.8%) than the number of covered workers in December 1941. The total in December 1941 was correspondingly greater by 103,696 (8.6%) than the total in the previous December. The increase in overall employment in 1942 was due to increases in employment in industry groups producing essential war materials. On the other hand, government priorities, shortages of material and high wages in war industries together with military withdrawals resulted in decreased employment in the manufacture of textile-mill products, leather and leather products, paper, printing, furniture and finished lumber products, many kinds of trade, transportation, communication and utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate.

While employment increased only slightly in 1942, wages continued to show large increases, the annual pay roll in 1942 being 23% greater than the annual pay roll in 1941 which in turn was 29% greater than the annual pay roll in 1940.

Tables II and III show, by industry divisions and certain major industry groups, employment and wages in approximately 36,000 employing units subject to the Massachusetts Employment Security Law for the year 1942. The Law did not cover employers of less than four individuals; neither did it cover government establishments such as the Boston Navy Yard, the Springfield Armory or the Watertown Arsenal.

The tabulations reveal the following facts:

1. Manufacturing included 62% of the annual pay roll in 1942 and 60% of employment in December. The December 1942 total of 805,254 workers was an increase of 72,725 (9.9%) as compared with December 1941.
2. Wholesale and retail trade included 22% of employment and 18% of the annual pay roll. There was a decrease in employment of 22,928 (7.4%) from 311,929 in December 1941 to 289,001 in December 1942.
3. Each of the other industry divisions included less than 6% of either employment or wages and all showed decreases in employment except "service" which showed a nominal increase of 23. All industry divisions showed increased annual pay rolls except "finance, insurance and real estate."
4. The largest industry group was the manufacture of textile-mill products. This group had an annual pay roll of over \$246,000,000 and despite a loss of 6% in employment during the year, the December 1942 total of 148,483 workers constituted 11% of employment in all industries combined.

5. The second and third largest industry groups were the manufacture of machinery (nonelectrical and electrical) with 95,715 and 81,844 workers, respectively. These two groups together with the manufacture of iron and steel and their products (58,425) included 18% of all covered workers in December 1942 and showed an increase of 47,453 over employment in December 1941. The annual pay roll of these three industry groups increased 53% as compared with their pay roll in the previous year and totalled more than \$500,000,000 in 1942.
6. The manufacture of leather and leather products dropped to fourth place with 72,908 workers in December 1942. In December of the previous year, this industry was next to the largest with 76,892 workers.
7. The greatest percentage gain was seen in the manufacture of transportation equipment (chiefly shipbuilding) which increased more than 100% from 28,979 workers in December 1941 to 58,474 workers in December 1942. The annual pay roll of this group increased 121% in 1942.
8. The industry groups listed above were the six largest groups and included 41% of the annual pay roll and 38% of employment.

Industry Division	E M P L O Y M E N T			W A G E S		
	Percent of State Total		Percentage Increase or Decrease*	Percent of State Total		Percentage Increase or Decrease*
	1942	1941		1942	1941	
Total--all divisions	100.0	100.0	2.8	100.0	100.0	23.4
Manufacturing	60.0	56.2	9.9	62.0	56.6	35.2
Trade	21.5	23.8	7.4*	18.4	21.6	4.6
Service	5.7	5.9	-- **	4.3	4.6	16.1
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	5.3	5.9	8.0*	5.6	6.5	6.1
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	4.2	4.5	3.7*	4.6	6.0	6.0*
Construction	3.1	3.5	9.2*	4.9	4.5	35.1
All Other Divisions	.2	.2	18.1*	.2	.2	18.3
Industry Group						
Manufacture of Textile-Mill Products	11.1	12.1	6.3*	10.1	10.5	19.3
Manufacture of Machinery (nonelectrical)	7.1	5.8	26.3	9.3	6.8	68.6
Manufacture of Machinery (electrical)	6.1	4.8	30.0	6.4	5.5	44.4
Manufacture of Leather and Leather Products	5.4	5.9	5.2*	4.7	4.9	18.5
Manufacture of Transportation Equipment (except automobiles)	4.3	2.2	101.8	5.3	3.0	121.2
Manufacture of Iron and Steel and their Products	4.3	3.8	17.5	5.4	4.8	40.5

* Decrease in 1942

** Less than .05

CHART III

INDEXES--WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT--ALL INDUSTRIES

JANUARY 1, 1939--DECEMBER 31, 1942

Based on Quarterly Contribution Reports of Employers
Subject to the Massachusetts Employment Security Law

Employment - 954,466 = 100.0%

Wages - \$312,275,932 = 100.0%

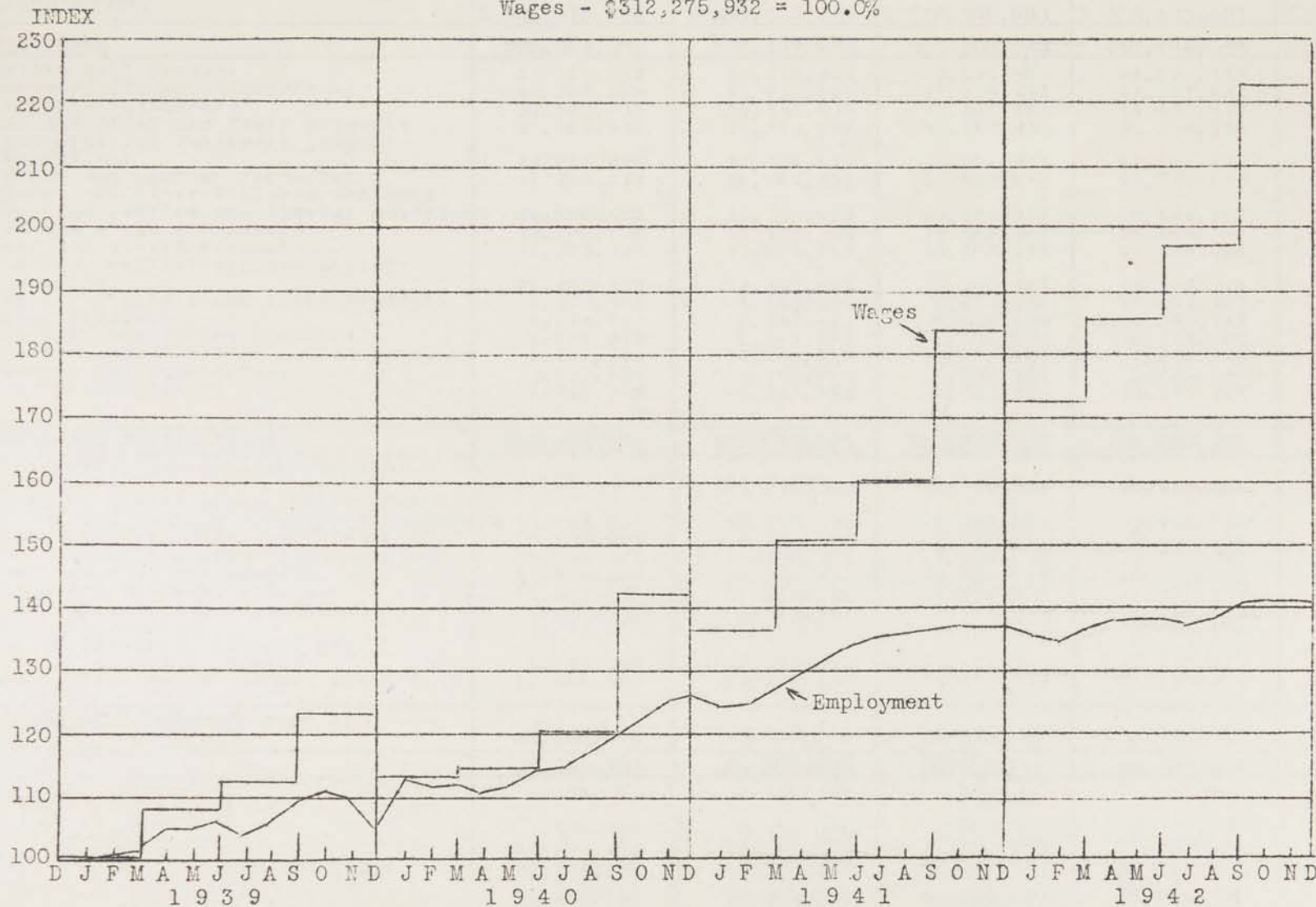


TABLE II
WAGES PAID DURING THE YEAR 1942 - TO COVERED EMPLOYEES
IN ESTABLISHMENTS SUBJECT TO THE MASSACHUSETTS EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND BY QUARTERS

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	JANUARY-MARCH	APRIL-JUNE	JULY-SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER-DECEMBER	TOTAL FOR YEAR
TOTAL-ALL GROUPS	\$ 538,976,874	\$ 580,526,718	\$ 616,286,091	\$ 696,123,421	\$ 2,431,913,104
MANUFACTURING	326,394,276	357,187,835	385,159,044	440,745,524	1,509,486,679
22 Textile-Mill Products	55,796,937	60,629,324	63,121,391	66,810,751	246,358,403
37 Machinery (except electrical)	47,296,576	52,937,926	57,934,428	67,277,641	225,446,571
36 Electrical Machinery	32,696,035	35,550,839	42,465,565	45,817,426	156,529,865
33 Iron and Steel and Their Products	27,805,010	31,783,339	34,587,353	38,174,159	132,349,861
34 Transportation Equipment (except automobiles)	22,865,668	27,239,529	34,804,901	43,661,193	128,571,291
31 Leather and Leather Products	27,204,825	28,902,538	27,563,873	32,020,855	115,692,091
23 Apparel and Other Finished Products	14,990,160	15,239,905	16,273,799	18,646,641	66,150,505
20 Food and Kindred Products	14,728,928	15,425,244	16,488,487	18,166,709	64,809,368
26 Paper and Allied Products	14,273,725	13,924,900	13,592,665	15,698,848	57,490,138
27 Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	12,232,315	12,362,895	12,230,393	13,746,226	50,571,829
35 Nonferrous Metals and Their Products	8,322,579	9,466,129	9,971,818	11,906,491	39,667,017
30 Rubber Products	8,124,747	8,247,161	9,928,944	11,542,715	37,843,567
28 Chemicals and Allied Products	8,000,310	8,399,865	8,735,032	10,254,095	35,389,302
25 Furniture and Finished Lumber Products	6,199,164	6,848,054	6,709,081	7,926,323	27,682,622
19 Ordnance and Accessories	3,937,521	4,968,992	6,029,851	7,920,234	22,856,598
Other Manufacturing	21,919,776	24,261,195	24,721,463	31,175,217	102,077,651
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	106,265,019	107,093,895	106,062,207	127,560,179	446,981,300
50 Full Service and Limited Function Wholesalers	20,923,390	21,931,305	21,780,559	29,332,098	93,967,352
51 Wholesale Distributors, other Than Full Service and Limited Function Wholesalers	16,963,781	16,595,941	15,518,801	18,955,724	69,034,247
52 Other Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,637,041	6,697,776	7,112,952	8,342,568	28,790,437
54 Retail Food (includes liquor stores)	13,435,582	14,252,586	14,034,740	14,820,761	56,543,669
53 Retail General Merchandise	11,585,889	11,628,481	11,228,075	14,274,936	48,717,381
71 Eating and Drinking Places	10,189,019	10,841,728	11,430,428	12,365,954	44,827,129
56 Retail Apparel and Accessories	6,899,305	7,032,689	6,672,843	8,865,674	29,470,511
55 Retail Automotive	4,391,286	3,697,381	3,257,183	3,895,008	15,240,858
75 Filling Stations, Garages and Automobile Repair Service	2,351,100	2,125,371	1,874,990	2,130,085	8,481,546
57 Retail Trade Not Elsewhere Classified	12,888,626	12,290,637	12,151,636	14,577,271	51,908,170
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND UTILITIES	32,860,579	32,709,958	34,331,632	35,468,637	135,370,806
SERVICE	23,518,944	25,950,826	26,805,463	28,421,109	104,696,333
72 Personal Services	6,539,172	7,300,280	7,530,491	7,839,030	29,208,973
70 Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and Other Lodging Places	2,692,430	3,154,384	3,209,234	3,415,865	12,471,913
Other Service	14,287,342	15,416,162	16,065,738	17,166,205	62,935,447
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	27,634,434	27,550,773	26,927,316	28,810,572	110,923,095
CONSTRUCTION	21,237,767	28,586,896	35,620,421	33,731,548	119,176,632
ALL OTHERS	1,065,855	1,446,535	1,380,008	1,385,861	5,278,259

TABLE III
EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR 1942 IN ESTABLISHMENTS SUBJECT TO THE MASSACHUSETTS EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND BY MONTHS 1/

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	DECEMBER 2/ 1941	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Highest Month	Lowest Month
TOTAL --ALL GROUPS	1,305,599	1,291,639	1,285,314	1,305,015	1,313,185	1,316,637	1,315,829	1,309,516	1,320,414	1,338,009	1,343,664	1,344,473	1,342,283	Nov. 1,344,473	Feb. 1,285,314
MANUFACTURING	732,529	745,737	751,316	761,316	765,550	765,125	767,259	767,905	776,557	783,994	797,755	802,354	805,254	Dec. 805,254	Jan. 745,737
22 Textile-Mill Products	158,512	159,628	156,492	157,273	156,706	155,659	154,164	151,041	149,363	148,488	149,174	149,736	148,483	Jan. 159,628	Dec. 148,483
37 Machinery (except Electrical)	75,784	79,176	80,623	82,945	85,574	87,357	89,374	90,738	91,785	92,410	93,539	94,591	95,715	Dec. 95,715	Jan. 79,176
36 Electrical Machinery	62,995	60,123	60,855	61,894	63,143	65,359	67,871	70,471	72,779	74,812	78,675	80,420	81,844	Dec. 81,844	Jan. 60,123
33 Iron & Steel & Their Products	49,752	54,204	55,118	55,525	56,828	57,011	57,573	58,062	58,381	59,404	59,025	58,716	58,425	Sept. 59,404	Jan. 54,204
34 Transportation Equipment (except Automobiles)	28,979	31,162	33,671	34,808	35,675	34,923	36,923	39,467	45,009	50,618	55,299	56,588	58,474	Dec. 58,474	Jan. 31,162
31 Leather and Leather Products	76,892	78,203	79,824	80,911	79,892	78,462	76,356	75,391	73,217	72,194	73,844	73,364	72,908	March 80,911	Sept. 72,194
23 Apparel and other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials	49,147	52,867	54,761	56,688	55,920	55,884	54,254	52,561	53,958	53,604	53,190	51,374	50,080	March 56,688	Dec. 50,080
20 Food and Kindred Products	38,913	37,595	36,756	36,806	37,230	36,932	37,346	37,540	38,237	38,322	38,148	37,635	36,310	Sept. 38,322	Dec. 36,310
26 Paper and Allied Products	33,861	33,950	33,707	33,738	32,966	32,357	31,792	30,842	30,597	30,454	30,230	30,361	30,407	Jan. 33,950	Oct. 30,230
27 Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	27,985	27,526	26,980	26,722	26,430	26,083	25,766	25,509	25,357	25,461	25,770	25,663	25,616	Jan. 27,526	Aug. 25,357
35 Nonferrous Metals & Their Products	19,961	19,550	19,722	19,891	20,242	20,182	20,089	20,158	20,196	20,223	20,554	20,551	20,821	Dec. 20,821	Jan. 19,550
30 Rubber Products	21,307	19,960	19,991	19,059	18,972	19,150	19,992	21,011	22,116	22,740	22,884	23,545	24,447	Dec. 24,447	April 18,972
28 Chemicals and Allied Products	15,604	16,051	16,093	16,314	15,973	15,827	15,700	15,661	15,904	15,981	16,193	16,154	17,166	Dec. 17,166	July 15,661
25 Furniture and Finished Lumber Products	17,563	17,054	16,974	16,773	16,996	16,830	16,822	15,877	15,821	15,735	15,673	15,721	15,282	Jan. 17,054	Dec. 15,282
19 Ordnance and Accessories	5,162	6,755	7,723	8,724	9,553	9,380	9,427	10,616	10,919	9,552	10,258	11,904	12,431	Dec. 12,431	Jan. 6,755
Other Manufacturing	50,112	51,933	52,026	53,245	53,450	53,729	53,810	52,960	52,918	53,996	55,299	56,031	56,845	Dec. 56,845	Jan. 51,933
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	311,929	288,761	281,961	288,725	287,449	285,356	281,943	274,312	273,826	279,821	282,041	285,749	289,001	Dec. 289,001	Aug. 273,826
50 Full-Service and Limited-Function Wholesalers	44,176	43,219	42,236	42,427	42,514	42,395	41,954	40,772	40,072	39,546	39,509	39,044	38,287	Jan. 43,219	Dec. 38,287
51 Wholesale Distributors (other)	26,871	27,605	27,043	26,750	26,300	25,748	25,467	25,281	25,579	25,243	24,605	24,209	24,066	Jan. 27,605	Dec. 24,066
52 Other Wholesale & Retail Trade	14,420	14,082	13,831	13,545	13,722	13,867	13,868	13,528	13,344	13,301	13,453	13,485	13,361	Jan. 14,082	Sept. 13,301
54 Retail Food (includes Liquor Stores)	44,974	46,860	46,476	46,780	47,044	47,156	46,908	45,853	45,174	46,050	46,143	46,252	45,126	May 47,156	Dec. 45,126
53 Retail General Merchandise	59,660	40,707	39,353	43,114	41,887	41,379	41,692	39,908	40,689	43,813	46,521	51,870	56,550	Dec. 56,550	Feb. 39,353
71 Eating and Drinking Places	44,070	44,088	43,149	44,345	45,472	46,644	46,250	46,218	46,140	46,586	45,945	44,835	43,374	May 46,644	Feb. 43,149
56 Retail Apparel & Accessories	23,278	19,491	19,089	23,247	22,617	21,165	20,708	18,685	19,189	21,640	21,806	21,891	22,036	March 23,247	July 18,685
55 Retail Automotive	13,235	12,014	10,655	9,863	9,325	8,973	8,231	7,904	7,550	7,329	7,283	7,243	7,249	Jan. 12,014	Nov. 7,243
75 Filling Stations, Garages and Automobile Repair Service	7,065	7,231	7,012	6,846	6,620	6,269	5,745	5,556	5,334	5,159	5,340	5,286	5,253	Jan. 7,231	Sept. 5,159
57 Retail Trade Not Elsewhere Classified	34,180	33,464	33,117	31,808	31,948	31,760	31,120	30,607	30,755	31,154	31,436	31,634	33,699	Dec. 33,699	July 30,607
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES	77,149	75,098	73,462	72,093	71,791	72,431	71,456	70,660	71,834	72,407	70,554	70,263	70,959	Jan. 75,098	Nov. 70,263
SERVICE	76,879	77,919	77,143	77,520	79,539	81,885	82,175	80,153	79,981	81,095	79,778	78,334	76,902	June 82,175	Dec. 76,902
72 Personal Services	24,783	25,421	25,042	25,501	25,736	26,691	27,141	26,720	26,468	26,015	25,935	25,118	24,358	June 27,141	Dec. 24,358
70 Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, and other Lodging Places	12,088	11,507	11,487	11,386	11,547	12,362	12,817	12,639	13,005	12,978	12,655	12,408	12,454	Aug. 13,005	March 11,386
Other Service	40,008	40,991	40,614	40,633	42,256	42,832	42,217	40,794	40,508	42,102	41,188	40,808	40,090	May 42,832	Dec. 40,090
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL EST.	58,293	59,192	58,638	58,681	58,462	58,542	58,518	58,335	57,843	57,268	56,314	55,700	56,144	Jan. 59,192	Nov. 55,700
CONSTRUCTION	45,542	41,859	39,979	43,644	46,315	49,216	50,872	54,750	56,974	60,149	54,196	49,023	41,338	Sept. 60,149	Feb. 39,979
ALL OTHERS	3,278	3,073	2,815	3,036	4,079	4,082	3,606	3,401	3,399	3,275	3,026	3,050	2,685	May 4,082	Dec. 2,685

1/ The number of employees represents the total reported by the respective employers on their contribution reports for the year 1942, comprising all individuals on the last weekly pay roll -- in the month, plus individuals on the last semimonthly pay roll, plus individuals employed on a monthly basis.
2/ The figures for December 1941 are included for comparative purposes and show the industry distribution by the revised codes used in 1942 instead of the industry codes used in the -- table appearing in the annual report for the year 1941.

CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The number of initial claims⁽¹⁾ received in local public employment offices during the year was 35.6% below the number received in 1941. Similarly, the number of continued claims⁽¹⁾ fell off 40.3%. This decline is more significant if it is realized that the 1941 initial claim load represented a 46.9% decrease while the continued claim load represented a 44.1% decrease from the 1940 figures.

The following summary table clearly illustrates the drastic decline in claims activities since the war production program began to increase employment:

	Year 1940	Year 1941	Percent of Decrease 1940-1941	Year 1942	Percent of Decrease 1941-1942
Total Initial Claims	767,358	407,548	46.9	262,444	35.6
New Claims	398,607	246,939	38.0	166,840	32.4
Additional Claims	350,017	146,210	58.2	85,773	41.3
Interstate Claims	18,734	14,399	23.1	9,831	31.7
Total Continued Claims	3,884,342	2,171,951	44.1	1,296,739	40.3
Total Unemployment	3,670,249	1,898,168	48.4	1,142,071	39.8
Partial and Part-					
Total Unemployment	105,953*	200,397	*	102,119	49.0
Interstate	108,140	73,386	32.1	52,549	28.4
Ratio Continued Claims to Initial Claims	5.1	5.3		4.9	

Chart IV shows the weekly variation in the initial claim load for the same years. The peak in April marks the beginning of the new benefit year.

Table IV shows the number of initial claims taken in each local office during the years 1942 and 1941, together with the number and percent of decrease in 1942. The only office that showed an increase was Lawrence, which had been outstanding the previous year in having the largest decrease in the state (79%). In 1941 the woolen mills in Lawrence received many government contracts and consequently the claim load in that office decreased sharply, while in 1942 material shortages and curtailment of the use of wool for civilian purposes resulted in staggered employment and temporary layoffs particularly in the early part of the year. Alternate periods of employment and unemployment are indicated by the figures in Table V. This table shows that in Lawrence, 112 "additional" claims were filed for every 100 new claims, while for the rest of the state only 45 "additional" claims were filed for every 100 new claims.

(1) Initial claims are filed at the beginning of a period of unemployment. They are divided into new claims, received from individuals filing a claim for the first time in their current benefit year, additional claims, received from individuals who have already filed one or more claims in their current benefit year, and interstate claims taken as agent by the local offices and forwarded by them to the respective liable states.

Continued claims are taken following the completion of each week of unemployment.

Claims for unemployment benefits may result from total unemployment or from partial or part-total unemployment.

* Claims for partial and part-total unemployment were received first in October 1941.

CHART IV

NUMBER OF INITIAL CLAIMS RECEIVED BY WEEKS, 1940, 1941 AND 1942

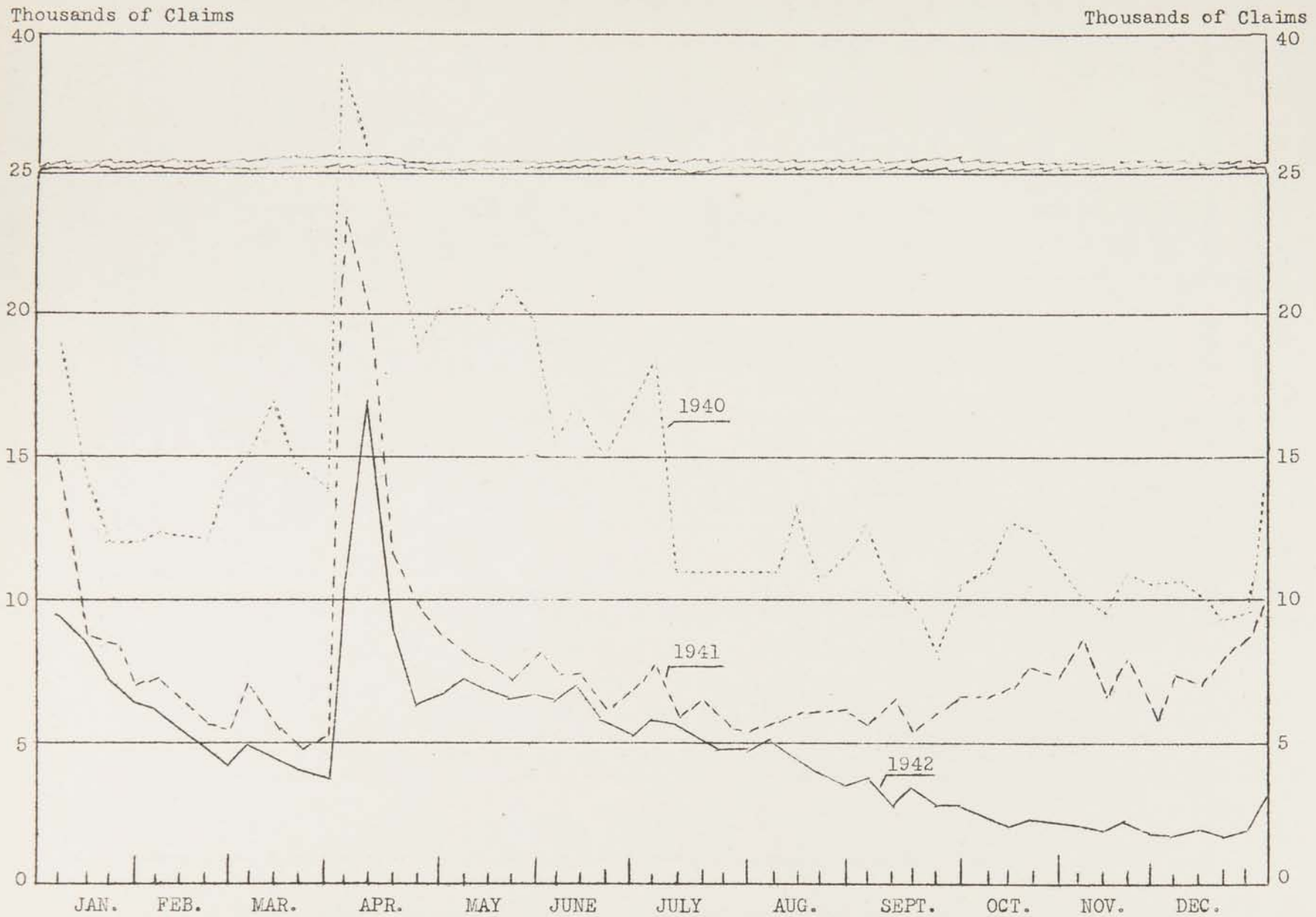


TABLE IV
INITIAL CLAIMS RECEIVED
YEARS 1942 AND 1941, BY OFFICES

Office	Year 1942		Year 1941		Decrease	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	%
TOTALS - ALL OFFICES	262,444	100.0	407,548	100.0	145,104	35.6
DISTRICT I						
Springfield	10,040	3.8	19,335	4.7	9,295	48.1
Northampton	2,871	1.1	3,952	1.0	1,081	27.4
Greenfield	1,070	.4	1,710	.4	640	37.4
North Adams	4,410	1.7	7,960	2.0	3,550	44.6
Pittsfield	2,863	1.1	4,118	1.0	1,255	30.5
Holyoke	3,559	1.4	6,642	1.6	3,083	46.4
DISTRICT II						
Worcester	9,486	3.6	17,385	4.3	7,899	45.4
Milford	2,608	1.0	3,872	1.0	1,264	32.6
Webster	1,894	.7	4,133	1.0	2,239	54.2
Fitchburg	9,545	3.6	12,285	3.0	2,740	22.3
Athol	704	.3	1,193	.3	489	41.0
Marlborough	4,389	1.7	7,756	1.9	3,367	43.4
DISTRICT III						
Lawrence	35,612	13.6	23,974	5.9	11,638*	48.5*
Lowell	9,451	3.6	13,822	3.4	4,371	31.6
Haverhill	8,963	3.4	16,098	3.9	7,135	44.3
Newburyport	4,952	1.9	8,984	2.2	4,032	44.9
Lynn	10,367	4.0	14,565	3.6	4,198	28.8
Salem	9,187	3.5	13,222	3.2	4,035	30.5
Woburn	2,697	1.0	3,752	.9	1,055	28.1
Waltham	2,337	.9	4,360	1.1	2,023	46.4
DISTRICT IV						
Boston	52,968	20.2	83,706	20.5	30,738	36.7
Chelsea	6,550	2.5	10,291	2.5	3,741	36.4
Cambridge	7,864	3.0	13,372	3.3	5,508	41.2
Malden	7,717	2.9	12,732	3.1	5,015	39.4
Medford	3,437	1.3	5,184	1.3	1,747	33.7
Somerville	4,918	1.9	7,730	1.9	2,812	36.4
Newton	4,044	1.5	7,042	1.7	2,998	42.6
DISTRICT V						
Taunton	3,140	1.2	4,355	1.1	1,215	27.9
Quincy	3,807	1.4	7,854	1.9	4,047	51.5
Brockton	10,366	3.9	22,533	5.5	12,167	54.0
Norwood	1,382	.5	3,274	.8	1,892	57.8
Fall River	9,513	3.6	18,195	4.5	8,682	47.7
Attleboro	1,982	.8	2,705	.7	723	26.7
**New Bedford	7,751	3.0	19,457	4.8	11,706	60.2

* Increase

** Figures for New Bedford include activities of Barnstable office which were transferred to New Bedford as of November 1, 1942.

In 1942, five offices had decreases of more than 50% in the number of initial claims filed. Four of these offices were in the Southeastern district. The shipyards and munition plants in this district, together with the large-scale hirings of unskilled male and female help, are responsible for the large decreases in the number of initial claims filed.

Tables V and VI show the number of initial and continued claims received in 1942 and 1941 by office and by type of claim. The percent of the total and the ratio of continued to initial claims are also shown. This ratio varied in 1942 from 6.8 in Worcester to 2.6 in Lawrence. Unemployment in the latter city was widespread but generally of short duration while there was much less unemployment in Worcester but it was of longer duration.

Interstate claims were reported by most local offices in about the same proportion as new claims. Slightly higher proportions of interstate claims were filed in Springfield, Pittsfield, Haverhill, Newburyport, Fall River, Attleboro and New Bedford, probably due to their geographic situation.

During the year 1942, 147,362 claimants (82%) were determined to be eligible for benefits and 32,365 (18%) were determined to be ineligible. In the previous year the same ratio was found between the number of claimants determined to be eligible and ineligible. The percent of claims disallowed at the first determination because of insufficient wage credits decreased from 47% in 1941 to 26% in 1942. This was because of the prevalence of higher wages and the reduction in October 1941 of the minimum eligibility requirement for wages earned in the base period from twenty-five times the benefit rate to \$150.00.

No final determination of a claim for benefits is made until the employer has had an opportunity, within the statutory time limit, to protest against its allowance and the claimant has had an opportunity to review the preliminary determination issued by the Central Office.

All claims on which the reason for separation as stated by the claimant indicates possible ineligibility, all claims to which the employer has raised objection, all disputes with respect to wage records, and all cases involving disqualification for refusal to apply for or to accept suitable employment or for other reasons, are referred to the Determination and Adjustment Unit in the Central Office for decision.

The following table shows the distribution of disputed claims handled in the Determination and Adjustment Unit during the years 1941 and 1942:

	1 9 4 2		1 9 4 1	
	Number	% of Initial Claims	Number	% of Initial Claims
Total Initial Claims*	252,613	100.0	393,149	100.0
Total Disputed Claims	80,904	32.0	92,234	23.4
Questionable Separations	38,481	15.2	39,272	10.0
Labor Disputes	7,186	2.8	13,872	3.5
Misc. Adjustments	7,081	2.8	5,414	1.4
Wage Records	9,201	3.6	17,420	4.4
Employer Objections	13,262	5.3	14,626	3.7
Disqualification Cases	5,693	2.3	1,630	.4

* Exclusive of interstate claims.

TABLE V
INITIAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS RECEIVED
YEAR 1942, BY OFFICES AND BY TYPE OF CLAIM

OFFICE	INITIAL CLAIMS								CONTINUED CLAIMS								RATIO OF CONTINUED CLAIMS TO INITIAL CLAIMS
	NEW CLAIMS		ADDITIONAL CLAIMS		INTERSTATE CLAIMS		TOTAL INITIAL CLAIMS		WAITING PERIOD		COMPENSABLE		TOTAL CONTINUED CLAIMS				
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%			
TOTALS - ALL OFFICES	166,840	100.0	85,773	100.0	9,831	100.0	262,444	100.0	188,600	100.0	1,108,139	100.0	1,296,739	100.0	4.9		
DISTRICT I																	
SPRINGFIELD	6,987	4.2	2,369	2.8	684	7.0	10,040	3.8	8,876	4.7	57,175	5.2	66,051	5.1	6.6		
NORTHAMPTON	1,848	1.1	964	1.1	59	.6	2,871	1.1	2,368	1.3	11,650	1.0	14,018	1.1	4.9		
GREENFIELD	767	.5	185	.2	118	1.2	1,070	.4	786	.4	6,057	.5	6,845	.5	6.4		
NORTH ADAMS	3,098	1.9	1,264	1.5	48	.5	4,410	1.7	2,622	1.4	17,513	1.6	20,135	1.6	4.6		
PITTSFIELD	1,954	1.2	721	.8	188	1.9	2,863	1.1	2,449	1.3	15,415	1.4	17,862	1.4	6.2		
HOLYOKE	2,202	1.2	1,237	1.4	120	1.2	3,559	1.4	2,358	1.3	13,415	1.2	15,771	1.2	4.4		
DISTRICT II																	
WORCESTER	6,984	4.2	2,135	2.5	367	3.7	9,486	3.6	8,632	4.6	55,740	5.0	64,372	5.0	6.8		
MILFORD	1,934	1.2	579	.7	95	1.0	2,608	1.0	2,172	1.2	14,662	1.3	16,834	1.3	6.5		
WEBSTER	1,237	.7	537	.6	120	1.2	1,894	.7	1,470	.8	8,078	.7	9,548	.7	5.0		
FITCHBURG	6,611	4.0	2,650	3.1	284	2.9	9,545	3.6	7,840	4.2	49,003	3.9	50,843	3.9	5.3		
ATHOL	525	.3	149	.2	30	.3	704	.3	566	.3	3,425	.3	3,991	.3	5.7		
MARLBOROUGH	3,016	1.8	1,270	1.5	103	1.1	4,389	1.7	3,486	1.8	18,485	1.7	21,969	1.7	5.0		
DISTRICT III																	
LAWRENCE	16,564	9.9	18,542	21.6	506	5.2	35,612	13.6	18,579	9.9	74,655	6.7	93,234	7.2	2.6		
LOWELL	6,285	3.8	2,788	3.3	378	3.8	9,451	3.6	6,092	3.2	41,395	3.7	47,487	3.7	5.0		
HAVENHILL	4,983	3.0	3,437	4.0	543	5.5	8,963	3.4	6,147	3.3	25,869	2.3	32,016	2.5	3.6		
NEW BURYPORT	2,553	1.5	1,815	2.1	584	5.9	4,952	1.9	3,264	1.7	26,348	2.4	29,612	2.3	6.0		
LYNN	6,360	3.8	3,701	4.3	306	3.1	10,367	3.9	6,854	3.6	49,473	4.5	56,327	4.3	5.4		
SALEM	6,060	3.6	2,922	3.4	205	2.1	9,187	3.5	6,827	3.6	43,186	3.9	50,015	3.9	5.4		
ROBURY	1,941	1.2	667	.8	89	.9	2,697	1.0	2,097	1.1	12,005	1.1	14,102	1.1	5.2		
WALTHAM	1,563	.9	691	.8	83	.8	2,337	.9	1,801	1.0	11,331	1.0	13,132	1.0	5.6		
DISTRICT IV																	
BOSTON	34,387	20.6	16,546	19.3	2,035	20.7	52,968	20.2	36,852	19.5	235,831	21.3	272,683	21.0	5.1		
CHelsea	4,270	2.6	2,094	2.4	186	1.9	6,550	2.5	5,561	2.9	32,783	3.0	38,344	3.0	5.9		
CAMBRIDGE	5,324	3.2	2,252	2.6	288	2.9	7,864	3.0	5,993	3.1	39,584	3.6	45,517	3.5	5.8		
MALDEN	5,165	3.0	2,365	2.8	187	1.9	7,717	2.9	5,694	3.0	35,163	3.2	40,857	3.2	5.3		
MEDFORD	2,185	1.3	1,170	1.4	82	.8	3,437	1.3	2,712	1.4	16,742	1.5	19,454	1.5	5.7		
SOMERVILLE	3,336	2.0	1,466	1.7	116	1.2	4,918	1.9	3,712	2.0	23,924	2.2	27,656	2.1	5.6		
NEWTON	2,766	1.7	1,121	1.3	157	1.6	4,044	1.5	3,053	1.6	21,549	1.9	24,602	1.9	6.1		
DISTRICT V																	
TAUNTON	2,143	1.3	882	1.0	115	1.2	3,140	1.2	2,489	1.3	10,645	1.0	13,134	1.0	4.2		
QUINCY	2,719	1.6	853	1.0	235	2.4	3,807	1.5	3,225	1.7	18,644	1.7	21,869	1.7	5.7		
BROOKTON	6,833	4.1	3,273	3.8	260	2.6	10,366	3.9	7,204	3.8	37,062	3.3	44,266	3.4	4.9		
NORWOOD	923	.6	433	.5	26	.3	1,382	.5	1,036	.6	5,655	.5	6,689	.5	4.8		
FALL RIVER	6,640	4.0	2,301	2.7	572	5.8	9,513	3.6	8,285	4.4	37,597	3.4	45,882	3.5	4.8		
ATTLEBORO	1,518	.9	291	.3	173	1.8	1,982	.8	1,594	.8	10,621	1.0	12,215	.9	6.2		
*NEW BEDFORD	5,159	3.1	2,103	2.5	489	5.0	7,751	3.0	5,964	3.2	33,465	3.0	39,429	3.0	5.1		

* Figures for New Bedford include activities of Barnstable office which were transferred to New Bedford as of November 1, 1942.

TABLE VI
INITIAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS RECEIVED
YEAR 1941, BY OFFICES AND BY TYPE OF CLAIM

OFFICE	INITIAL CLAIMS								CONTINUED CLAIMS						RATIO OF CONTINUED CLAIMS TO INITIAL CLAIMS
	NEW CLAIMS		ADDITIONAL CLAIMS		INTERSTATE CLAIMS		TOTAL INITIAL CLAIMS		WAITING PERIOD		COMPENSABLE		TOTAL CONTINUED CLAIMS		
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	
TOTALS - ALL OFFICES	246,939	100.0	146,210	100.0	14,399	100.0	407,548	100.0	400,737	100.0	1,771,214	100.0	2,171,951	100.0	5.3
DISTRICT I															
SPRINGFIELD	12,346	5.0	5,881	4.0	1,108	7.7	19,335	4.7	20,140	5.0	97,945	5.5	118,085	5.4	6.1
NORTHAMPTON	2,402	1.0	1,426	1.0	124	.9	3,952	1.0	3,450	.9	15,064	.8	18,514	.9	4.7
GREENFIELD	1,108	.4	496	.3	106	.7	1,710	.4	1,682	.4	9,220	.5	10,902	.5	6.4
NORTH ADAMS	3,401	1.4	4,427	3.0	132	.9	7,960	2.0	4,926	1.2	20,878	1.2	25,804	1.2	3.2
PITTSFIELD	2,564	1.0	1,185	.8	369	2.6	4,118	1.0	4,509	1.1	22,538	1.3	27,047	1.3	6.5
HOLYOKE	3,332	1.3	3,048	2.1	262	1.8	6,642	1.6	4,639	1.2	22,225	1.2	26,864	1.2	4.0
DISTRICT II															
WORCESTER	11,586	4.7	5,126	3.5	673	4.7	17,385	4.3	18,697	4.7	89,976	5.1	108,673	5.0	6.3
MILFORD	2,361	1.0	1,359	.9	152	1.0	3,872	1.0	3,843	1.0	19,085	1.1	22,928	1.1	5.9
WEBSTER	2,347	1.0	1,575	1.1	211	1.5	4,133	1.0	3,990	1.0	15,530	.9	19,520	.9	4.7
FITCHBURG	8,054	3.3	3,793	2.6	438	3.0	12,285	3.0	13,080	3.3	53,922	3.0	67,002	3.1	5.5
ATHOL	801	.3	326	.2	66	.5	1,193	.3	1,194	.3	6,440	.4	7,634	.4	6.4
MARLBOROUGH	4,606	1.9	2,956	2.0	194	1.3	7,756	1.9	8,011	2.0	29,408	1.7	37,419	1.7	4.8
DISTRICT III															
LAWRENCE	12,155	4.9	11,098	7.6	721	5.0	23,974	5.9	19,388	4.8	59,308	3.3	78,696	3.6	3.3
LOWELL	8,503	3.4	4,797	3.3	522	3.6	13,822	3.4	12,611	3.1	57,122	3.2	69,733	3.2	5.0
RAVERHILL	7,137	2.9	8,358	5.7	603	4.2	16,098	3.9	15,144	3.8	52,815	3.0	67,959	3.1	4.2
NEWBURYPORT	3,529	1.4	4,863	3.3	592	4.1	8,984	2.2	7,643	1.9	30,956	1.7	38,599	1.8	4.3
LYNN	8,154	3.3	5,992	4.1	419	2.9	14,565	3.6	14,916	3.7	65,844	3.7	80,760	3.7	5.5
SALEM	7,595	3.1	5,374	3.7	253	1.8	13,222	3.2	13,420	3.3	60,253	3.4	73,683	3.4	5.6
ROBURN	2,418	1.0	1,227	.8	107	.7	3,752	.9	3,877	1.0	18,477	1.0	22,354	1.0	6.0
WALTHAM	2,833	1.1	1,363	.9	144	1.0	4,360	1.1	4,908	1.2	24,272	1.4	29,180	1.3	6.7
DISTRICT IV															
BOSTON	53,616	21.7	27,169	18.6	2,921	20.3	83,706	20.5	85,994	21.5	420,748	23.8	506,742	23.3	6.1
CHELSEA	6,599	2.7	3,472	2.4	220	1.5	10,291	2.5	11,560	2.9	52,797	3.0	64,357	3.0	6.3
CAMBRIDGE	8,787	3.6	4,229	2.9	356	2.5	13,372	3.3	15,093	3.8	66,314	3.9	83,407	3.8	6.2
HALEND	6,350	3.4	4,025	2.8	357	2.5	12,732	3.1	13,241	3.3	59,694	3.4	72,935	3.4	5.7
MEDFORD	3,185	1.3	1,887	1.3	112	.8	5,184	1.3	5,539	1.4	25,863	1.5	31,402	1.4	6.1
SOMERVILLE	5,198	2.1	2,384	1.6	148	1.0	7,730	1.9	7,995	2.0	40,081	2.3	48,076	2.2	6.2
NEWTON	4,635	1.9	2,202	1.5	205	1.4	7,042	1.7	7,736	1.9	38,740	2.2	46,476	2.1	6.6
DISTRICT V															
TAUNTON	2,495	1.0	1,720	1.2	140	1.0	4,355	1.1	4,063	1.0	12,658	.7	16,721	.8	3.8
QUINCY	5,128	2.1	2,326	1.6	400	2.8	7,854	1.9	8,454	2.1	41,186	2.3	49,640	2.3	6.3
BROCKTON	12,693	5.1	9,470	6.5	370	2.6	22,533	5.5	20,303	5.1	76,787	4.3	97,090	4.5	4.3
NORWOOD	2,047	.8	1,150	.8	77	.5	3,274	.8	2,889	.7	13,306	.7	16,195	.7	4.9
FALL RIVER	12,085	4.9	5,247	3.6	863	6.0	18,195	4.5	16,831	4.2	67,748	3.8	84,579	3.9	4.6
ATTLEBORO	1,807	.7	679	.5	219	1.5	2,705	.7	2,727	.7	12,020	.7	14,747	.7	5.5
NEW BEDFORD (1)	13,082	5.3	5,560	3.8	815	5.7	19,457	4.8	18,244	4.5	69,984	4.0	88,228	4.1	4.5

(1) Figures for New Bedford include activities of Barnstable office which were transferred to NEW BEDFORD as of November 1, 1942.

The ratio of disputed claims to initial claims increased from 23.4% in 1941 to 32.0% in 1942. The percentages have increased for all types of issue except labor dispute and wage record cases.

The largest group of cases is that representing claims in which the reason for separation as stated by the claimant is one which raises a question as to whether he might have quit voluntarily, have been discharged for misconduct, or in some other manner have become ineligible for benefits. While the actual number of such cases was somewhat less in 1942 than in 1941, the ratio has increased from about one case in ten initial claims received in 1941 to less than one in seven in 1942. This situation is mainly attributable to the increased industrial activity which has simultaneously reduced the amount of involuntary unemployment and increased the number of voluntary separations. Statistics show that the "quit rate" is highest in periods when the worker has the greatest opportunity of finding another job.

Disputes arising from employer objection to the allowance of the claim constitute the next largest group. The proportion of such disputes increased from 3.7% of the total initial claims in 1941 to 5.3% in 1942. This increase is partly attributable to the increased "quit rate" referred to above and partly to increased employer cooperation in advising the Division whenever there is reason to challenge the allowance of the claim.

There has been a very large increase in the number of disqualification cases. This increase is mainly attributable to the increased demand for labor. Claimants not actually seeking work cannot be identified readily when the employment office has no available openings to which they may be referred. When, however, as in the present labor market, there are plenty of openings, it is possible to single out claimants not actually seeking work and to disqualify them for refusal to apply for or to accept suitable employment, and many claimants have been so disqualified.

Of the total of 80,904 cases decided by the Determination and Adjustment Unit during the year 1942, less than 5% were appealed to the Board of Review.

Itinerant service was maintained by the Division throughout the state. At these itinerant points, representatives of the Division were on duty on scheduled days each week for registration of applicants for employment, receiving claims for benefits and interviewing claimants regarding their benefit rights. Throughout this report activities carried on at itinerant points have been credited to the employment office which acted as the "home office" for the area.

The following table lists the itinerant points together with their home offices:

Employment Office	Itinerant Point	Employment Office	Itinerant Point
Athol	<u>1</u> (Barre <u>1</u> (Gilbertville	Norwood	<u>1</u> Millis
Attleboro	<u>2</u> Mansfield	Pittsfield	Gr. Barrington
Brockton	(Middleborough (Plymouth	Salem	(Danvers (Gloucester
Fitchburg	(Ayer (Gardner (Winchendon	Springfield	<u>6</u> (Chicopee (Palmer (Westfield
<u>10</u> Hyannis	<u>3</u> (Falmouth <u>3</u> (Provincetown		<u>7</u> (Ware <u>5</u> (Warren <u>5</u> (W. Warren
Marlborough	(Framingham (Maynard	Webster	(Southbridge <u>1</u> (Oxford <u>1</u> (Douglas
Milford	(Medway (Franklin (Uxbridge (Whitinsville	Worcester	(No. Brookfield (Spencer (Leicester <u>8</u> (Rochdale (Westborough <u>8</u> (Farnumsville (Millbury <u>9</u> (Holden
New Bedford	(Nantucket (Oak Bluffs <u>4</u> (Vineyard Haven <u>4</u> (Wareham	Waltham	(Concord (Lexington
Newburyport	(Amesbury (Ipswich		
North Adams	Adams		
Northampton	<u>5</u> (Chester <u>5</u> (Huntington		

1 Discontinued as of 10/7/42
2 " " " 4/15/42
3 " " " 4/1/42
4 " " " 3/18/42
5 " " " 1/24/42

6 Discontinued as of 11/11/42
7 " " " 2/18/42
8 " " " 1/14/42
9 " " " 3/10/42
10 Became itinerant point of New Bedford office as of 11/1/42

BENEFIT PAYMENTS

During the year 1942, 1,101,811 checks totalling \$11,833,353 were distributed as benefit payments. This was a reduction of \$5,809,101 or about one third as compared with the amount of benefit payments distributed in the year 1941. Benefit payments on claims resulting from partial and part-total unemployment decreased 42.8% while benefit payments on claims resulting from total unemployment decreased 32.5%.

Table VII shows the distribution of benefit payments by size of check and type of unemployment for the years 1942 and 1941. The decrease in 1942 is also shown. As in previous years, except for the maximum and minimum, the greatest number of checks for total unemployment in 1942 was for \$8 and for partial and part-total unemployment the greatest number of checks was for \$4. In 1942, there was a slight but general increase in the proportion of checks in the higher denominations. Of the checks paid on claims resulting from total unemployment, 63% were for \$10 or over in 1942 while in 1941, 54% of the checks were in this group. In the case of partial and part-total unemployment, although the differences were small, a larger percent of checks was found in 1942 in each denomination group over \$5. The result as shown in Table VIII was an increase in the average check. The average check paid on claims resulting from total unemployment increased from \$10.44 in 1941 to \$11.12 in 1942, while the average check for claims resulting from partial and part-total unemployment increased from \$5.39 in 1941 to \$5.57 in 1942. These increases are in general attributable to higher wages in the base period. Table VIII shows by months the number and amount of benefit payments made during the years 1942 and 1941 by type of unemployment, and indicates the average monthly check for each type. The average check paid on claims resulting from total unemployment rose constantly from June through December 1942. The beginning of the new benefit year in April was followed in May, June, and July of both years by increases in the number of checks on claims for partial or part-total unemployment.

The total value of benefit checks for claims resulting from total and partial and part-total unemployment is shown for each local office for the years 1942 and 1941 in Table IX. The average check for each office by type of unemployment is also shown as well as the increase or decrease in the total amount of benefit payments in 1942 and in the average checks.

North Adams, Lawrence and Newburyport were the only offices that reported increases in benefit payments in 1942. The increase in benefit payments in North Adams was partly due to large layoffs following the closing of the Arnold Print Works, while the increase in Lawrence was due to large numbers of workers on staggered employment. The increase in benefit payments reported in Newburyport was only slightly over \$1100 or less than half a percent.

With the exception of the three offices mentioned above, each local office showed a decrease ranging from 53.7% in Quincy to 5.8% in Fitchburg. In every local office the average check paid on claims resulting from total unemployment was larger in 1942 than in 1941.

Boston and the surrounding cities that make up District IV received 38% of the amount paid on claims resulting from total unemployment while the "shoe cities"--Haverhill, Lynn and Salem--and the "textile city"--Lawrence--received a large proportion of the benefits paid on claims resulting from partial or part-total unemployment.

The value of the average check for total unemployment varied from \$9.87 in Northampton to \$12.05 in Quincy. The size of the average check is largely dependent on the type of industry in the locality. The average check for partial or part-total unemployment varied from \$4.80 in Fall River to \$6.49 in Norwood.

Table X shows the distribution of benefit payments by major industry groups and by types of unemployment for the years 1942 and 1941. These figures were based on a representative sample of all benefit payments. Benefit payments have been charged against the industry group of the claimant's last employer in the base year.

One-seventh of all benefit payments went to workers in the manufacture of textile-mill products while one-tenth of all benefit payments went to construction workers and another tenth to workers in the manufacture of leather and leather products. Comparison with Table XIV shows that in 1941, which was the base year on which these benefits were paid, contributions received on behalf of workers in these industry groups comprised 11%, 4.6% and 5.1% of the total, respectively.

Only six industry groups failed to participate in the general decrease in benefit payments during the year 1942. These were as follows:

Industry Group	Increase in 1942	
	Amount	% above 1941 Payments
Manufacture of automobiles and automobile equipment	\$60,831	90.7
Retail sale of automotive equipment	58,607	52.0
Retail filling stations	29,923	42.3
Manufacture of rubber products	18,419	10.4
Manufacture of iron and steel and their products	9,748	3.4
Manufacture of textile-mill products	43,854	2.6

All of the foregoing industries were affected by government restrictions or by changes in product resulting from the war.

Chart V shows the weekly fluctuation in the amount of benefit payments for certain important industries on the basis of the sample referred to above.

TABLE VII
BENEFIT PAYMENTS - YEARS 1942 AND 1941 -
BY DENOMINATIONS

	Year 1942				Year 1941				Decrease in 1942			
	Total Unemployment		Partial and Part-Total Unemployment		Total Unemployment		Partial and Part-Total Unemployment		Total Unemployment		Partial and Part-Total Unemployment	
	No. of Checks	% of Total	No. of Checks	% of Total	No. of Checks	% of Total	No. of Checks	% of Total	No. of Checks	%	No. of Checks	%
Total - All Denominations	1,025,423	100.0	76,386	100.0	1,619,272	100.0	158,062	100.0	595,849	36.7	61,674	44.7
1			5,566	7.3			10,012	7.2			4,446	44.4
2			8,053	10.6			15,121	10.9			7,068	46.7
3			9,192	12.0			17,203	12.4			8,011	46.6
4			9,852	12.9			19,550	14.2			9,698	49.6
5			9,181	12.0			17,745	12.9			8,564	48.3
6	99,924	9.7	7,675	10.0	238,546	14.7	13,469	9.6	138,422	58.1	5,014	43.1
7	66,636	6.5	6,273	8.2	134,296	8.3	10,909	8.0	67,660	50.4	4,716	42.9
8	93,927	9.2	5,200	6.8	171,179	10.6	8,766	6.3	77,252	45.1	3,566	40.7
9	92,227	9.0	4,330	5.7	142,298	8.8	6,751	4.9	50,071	35.2	2,421	35.9
10	87,503	8.5	3,768	4.9	134,277	8.3	6,357	4.6	46,774	34.6	2,589	40.7
11	72,775	7.1	2,871	3.8	101,552	6.3	4,405	3.2	28,777	28.3	1,534	34.0
12	67,727	6.6	1,927	2.5	92,312	5.7	2,929	2.1	24,585	26.6	1,002	34.2
13	57,101	5.6	1,223	1.6	74,435	4.6	1,963	1.4	17,334	23.3	740	37.7
14	46,160	4.5	572	.7	57,826	3.6	547	.7	11,666	20.2	375	39.6
15	316,338	30.9	119	.2	412,296	25.4	208	.2	95,958	23.3	89	42.8
Miscellaneous *	25,105	2.4	586	.8	60,455	3.7	1,627	1.2	35,350	58.5	1,041	64.0

* All adjustments, residue, lump sum payments and payments to deceased claimants are included in Miscellaneous.

TABLE VIII
BENEFIT PAYMENTS - YEARS 1942 and 1941-NUMBER
OF CHECKS, TOTAL AMOUNT, AND AVERAGE CHECK
DISBURSED - BY MONTHS

MONTH	Y E A R 1942									Y E A R 1941						
	ALL PAYMENTS		TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT			PARTIAL AND PART-TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT			ALL PAYMENTS		TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT			PARTIAL AND PART-TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT		
	TOTAL NO. OF CHECKS	AGGREGATE AMOUNT	NO. OF CHECKS	AGGREGATE AMOUNT	AVERAGE CHECK	NO. OF CHECKS	AGGREGATE AMOUNT	AVERAGE CHECK	TOTAL NO. OF CHECKS	AGGREGATE AMOUNT	NO. OF CHECKS	AGGREGATE AMOUNT	AVERAGE CHECK	NO. OF CHECKS	AGGREGATE AMOUNT	AVERAGE CHECK
TOTAL FOR YEAR	1,101,811	\$11,833,353	1,025,423	\$11,407,712	\$11.12	76,388	\$425,641	\$5.57	1,757,334	\$17,642,454	1,619,272	\$16,898,865	\$10.44	138,062	\$743,589	\$5.39
JANUARY	142,006	1,464,900	128,932	1,392,252	10.80	13,074	72,648	5.56	204,880	2,012,117	175,621	1,851,502	10.54	29,259	160,615	5.49
FEBRUARY	114,880	1,213,574	107,117	1,171,908	10.94	7,763	41,666	5.37	154,421	1,588,288	140,366	1,513,404	10.78	14,055	74,884	5.33
MARCH	96,906	1,040,188	91,100	1,007,940	11.06	5,806	32,248	5.55	136,199	1,419,652	124,352	1,356,728	10.91	11,847	62,924	5.31
APRIL	95,040	1,016,428	90,541	994,102	10.98	4,499	24,326	5.41	122,306	1,262,343	113,829	1,217,915	10.70	8,477	44,428	5.24
MAY	116,484	1,241,519	110,498	1,207,844	10.93	5,986	33,675	5.63	177,527	1,788,024	170,591	1,750,302	10.26	6,936	37,722	5.44
JUNE	119,676	1,275,454	112,240	1,234,130	11.00	7,436	41,324	5.56	179,252	1,770,137	170,658	1,725,494	10.11	8,594	44,643	5.19
JULY	143,054	1,551,939	135,403	1,508,652	11.14	7,651	43,287	5.66	178,186	1,766,664	171,474	1,731,252	10.10	6,712	35,412	5.28
AUGUST	98,634	1,080,527	92,313	1,045,359	11.32	6,321	35,168	5.56	140,004	1,394,486	132,921	1,356,358	10.20	7,083	38,128	5.38
SEPTEMBER	74,883	820,190	68,259	782,536	11.46	6,624	37,654	5.68	112,663	1,127,902	105,136	1,088,064	10.35	7,527	39,838	5.29
OCTOBER	47,109	522,229	42,216	495,214	11.73	4,893	27,015	5.52	118,201	1,181,516	107,079	1,120,561	10.46	11,122	60,955	5.48
NOVEMBER	26,212	293,837	23,005	275,959	12.00	3,207	17,878	5.57	114,260	1,121,624	99,386	1,040,429	10.46	14,874	81,195	5.46
DECEMBER	26,927	310,568	23,799	291,816	12.26	3,128	18,752	5.99	119,435	1,209,701	107,859	1,146,856	10.63	11,576	62,845	5.43

**TABLE IX BENEFIT PAYMENTS - YEARS 1942 AND 1941 - TOTAL AMOUNT
AND AVERAGE CHECK DISBURSED - BY OFFICES**

OFFICE WHERE CLAIM WAS FILED	Y E A R 1 9 4 2								Y E A R 1 9 4 1								INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1942			
	ALL PAYMENTS		TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT		PARTIAL & PART-TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT			ALL PAYMENTS		TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT		PARTIAL & PART-TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT			TOTAL PAYMENTS		TOTAL UNEMP.	PARTIAL & PART-TOTAL UNEMP.		
	TOTAL AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL AMOUNT	AVERAGE CHECK	TOTAL AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL	AVERAGE CHECK	TOTAL AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL AMOUNT	AVERAGE CHECK	TOTAL AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL	AVERAGE CHECK	TOTAL AMOUNT	%	AVERAGE CHECK	AVERAGE CHECK		
TOTALS - ALL OFFICES	\$ 11,833,353	100.0	\$ 11,407,712	\$11.12	\$425,641	100.0	\$5.57	\$17,642,454	100.0	\$16,898,865	\$10.44	\$743,589	100.0	\$5.39	\$5,809,101	32.9	\$.68	\$.18		
DISTRICT I																				
SPRINGFIELD	560,267	4.7	549,685	10.90	10,582	2.5	5.36	914,296	5.2	889,930	10.14	24,366	3.3	5.28	354,029	38.7	.76	.08		
NORTHAMPTON	105,316	.9	103,159	9.87	2,157	.5	5.29	138,767	.8	133,648	9.85	5,119	.7	5.06	33,451	24.1	.02	.23		
GREENFIELD	55,167	.5	53,708	10.29	1,459	.3	6.21	84,988	.5	80,670	9.84	4,318	.6	6.08	29,821	35.1	.45	.13		
NORTH ADAMS	197,765	1.7	191,366	11.28	6,399	1.5	5.29	193,574	1.1	186,151	9.91	7,423	1.0	5.00	4,191	2.2	1.37	.29		
PITTSFIELD	157,464	1.3	151,683	11.12	5,781	1.4	6.09	206,291	1.2	197,680	10.33	8,611	1.1	5.31	48,827	23.7	.79	.78		
HOLYOKE	135,232	1.1	130,758	10.46	4,474	1.1	4.91	209,311	1.2	201,928	9.66	7,385	1.0	4.32	74,079	35.4	.80	.59		
DISTRICT II																				
WORCESTER	543,950	4.6	528,570	10.56	15,380	3.6	5.51	822,931	4.7	799,195	9.95	23,736	3.2	5.31	278,981	33.9	.61	.20		
MILFORD	150,891	1.3	147,725	10.86	3,166	.7	5.79	178,550	1.0	172,623	9.91	5,927	.8	5.23	27,659	15.5	.95	.36		
WEBSTER	78,063	.7	74,771	10.72	3,292	.8	5.37	143,628	.8	134,559	10.17	9,069	1.2	5.14	65,565	45.6	.55	.23		
FITCHBURG	468,202	4.0	457,525	11.11	10,677	2.5	5.46	496,869	2.8	481,928	9.69	14,941	2.0	5.25	28,667	5.8	1.42	.21		
ATHOL	32,531	.3	31,516	10.90	1,015	.2	5.94	52,939	.3	51,223	9.18	1,716	.2	4.87	20,408	38.6	1.72	1.07		
MARLBOROUGH	199,897	1.7	190,515	11.45	9,382	2.2	5.67	293,935	1.7	276,573	10.70	17,362	2.3	5.85	94,038	32.0	.75	.18		
DISTRICT III																				
LAWRENCE	743,478	6.3	714,115	10.90	29,363	6.9	5.46	530,038	3.0	499,198	10.03	30,840	4.1	5.13	213,440	40.3	.87	.33		
LOWELL	415,381	3.5	400,279	10.66	15,102	3.5	5.23	523,032	3.0	497,671	9.79	25,361	3.4	5.07	107,651	20.6	.87	.16		
HAVERHILL	229,190	1.9	193,460	11.08	35,730	8.4	5.66	438,282	2.5	345,134	10.16	93,148	12.5	5.33	209,092	47.7	.92	.33		
NEWBURYPORT	238,634	2.0	225,026	10.13	13,608	3.2	5.18	237,517	1.3	196,607	9.96	40,910	5.5	5.72	1,117	.5	.17	.54		
LYNN	470,831	4.0	437,130	10.81	33,701	7.9	5.24	604,390	3.4	554,106	10.18	50,284	6.8	5.49	133,559	22.1	.63	.25		
SALEM	446,731	3.8	424,811	10.81	21,920	5.1	5.66	590,079	3.3	556,863	10.45	33,216	4.5	5.78	143,348	24.3	.36	.12		
WOBURN	128,021	1.1	124,325	11.27	3,696	.9	5.96	183,805	1.0	176,327	10.71	7,478	1.0	5.81	55,784	30.3	.56	.15		
WALTHAM	123,916	1.0	121,046	11.46	2,870	.7	5.51	249,162	1.4	240,984	10.95	8,178	1.2	5.54	125,246	50.3	.51	.03		
DISTRICT IV																				
BOSTON	2,658,811	22.5	2,578,937	11.48	79,874	18.8	5.81	4,250,169	24.1	4,133,583	10.71	116,586	15.7	5.47	1,591,358	37.4	.76	.34		
CHELSEA	320,992	2.7	309,504	11.01	11,488	2.7	5.73	498,710	2.8	478,944	10.17	19,766	2.6	5.74	177,718	35.6	.84	.01		
CAMBRIDGE	406,183	3.4	395,184	11.46	10,999	2.6	5.55	681,803	3.9	662,428	10.84	19,375	2.6	5.38	275,620	40.4	.62	.17		
MALDEN	380,099	3.2	366,455	11.24	13,644	3.2	5.79	590,696	3.3	566,036	10.44	24,660	3.3	5.31	210,597	35.7	.80	.48		
MEDFORD	188,324	1.6	182,232	11.74	6,092	1.4	5.84	269,204	1.5	260,372	10.96	8,832	1.2	5.73	80,880	30.0	.78	.11		
SOMERVILLE	256,392	2.1	248,351	11.55	8,041	1.9	5.60	406,168	2.3	394,633	10.75	11,535	1.6	5.35	149,776	36.9	.80	.25		
NEWTON	238,931	2.0	233,996	11.89	4,935	1.2	5.73	405,091	2.3	395,416	11.17	9,675	1.3	5.62	166,160	41.0	.72	.11		
DISTRICT V																				
TAUNTON	110,232	.9	105,770	11.51	4,462	1.0	5.58	118,232	.7	114,475	10.50	3,757	.5	4.71	8,000	6.8	.99	.87		
QUINCY	197,191	1.7	192,193	12.05	4,998	1.2	6.13	426,052	2.4	416,432	11.22	9,620	1.3	5.34	228,861	53.7	.83	.79		
BROCKTON	377,977	3.2	362,838	11.14	15,139	3.6	5.48	756,762	4.3	715,081	10.48	41,681	5.6	5.27	378,785	50.1	.66	.21		
NORWOOD	64,372	.5	61,866	11.59	2,506	.6	6.49	134,657	.8	128,957	10.75	5,700	.8	5.85	70,285	52.2	.84	.64		
FALL RIVER	328,916	2.8	318,023	9.93	10,893	2.6	4.80	585,295	3.3	566,735	9.52	18,560	2.5	4.74	256,379	43.8	.41	.06		
ATTLEBORO	89,194	.8	87,361	10.12	1,833	.4	5.64	102,171	.6	99,095	9.66	3,076	.4	5.76	12,977	12.7	.46	.12		
NEW BEDFORD	347,960	2.9	331,387	11.61	16,573	3.9	5.86	690,884	3.9	667,015	10.88	23,869	3.2	5.23	342,924	49.6	.73	.63		
INTERSTATE	386,852	3.3	382,442	11.97	4,410	1.0	6.25	634,176	3.6	626,667	11.43	7,509	1.0	6.47	247,324	39.0	.54	.22		

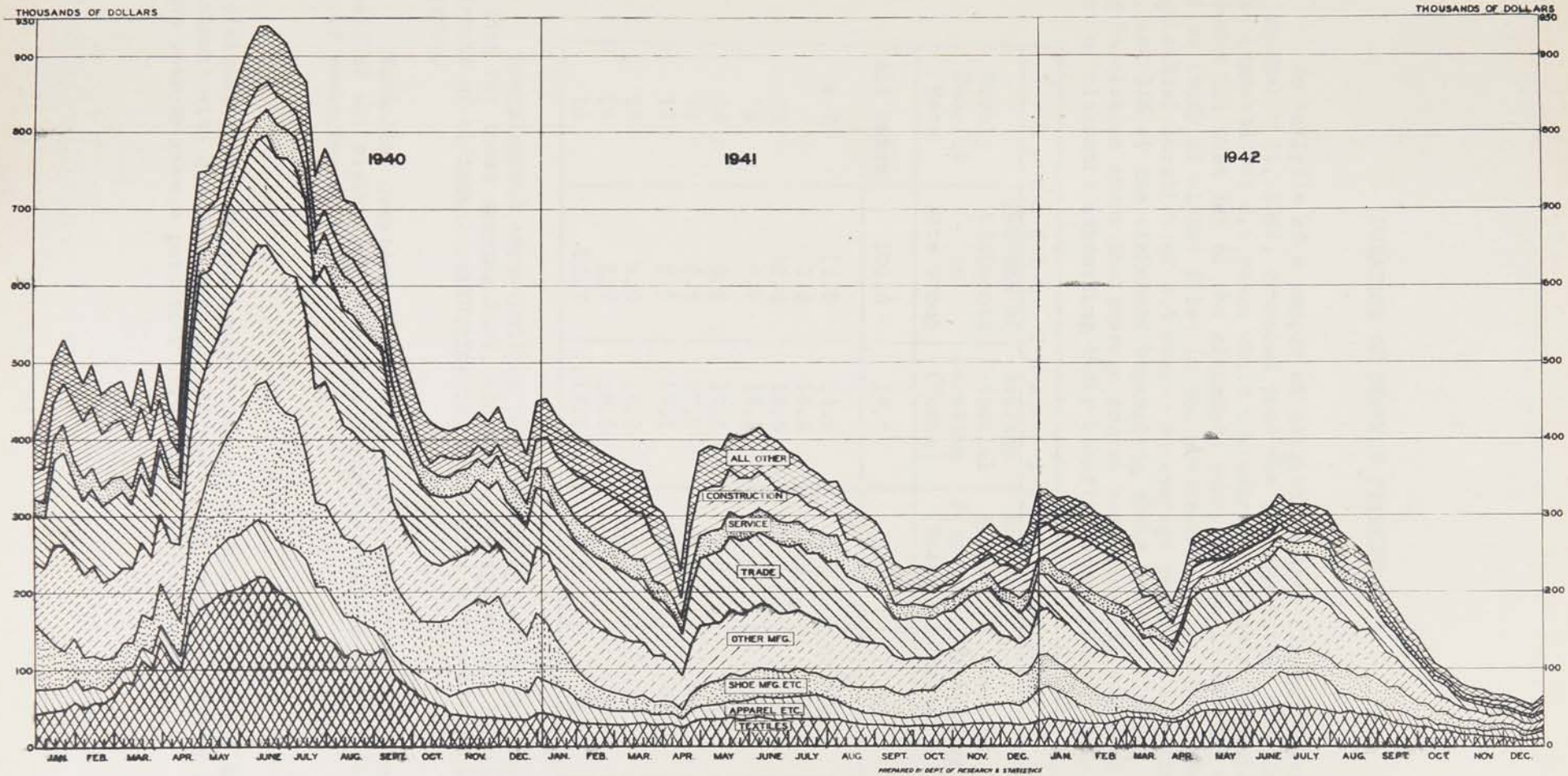
(1) Figures for New Bedford include activities of Barnstable office which were transferred to New Bedford as of November 1, 1942.

TABLE X BENEFIT PAYMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
YEARS 1942 AND 1941

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	YEAR 1942						YEAR 1941						DECREASE IN 1942		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN AVER- CHECK IN 1942	
	ALL PAYMENTS		TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT		PARTIAL & PART- TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT		ALL PAYMENTS		TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT		PARTIAL & PART- TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT					
	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	AVERAGE CHECK	AMOUNT	AVERAGE CHECK	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	AVERAGE CHECK	AMOUNT	AVERAGE CHECK	ALL PAYMENTS		TOTAL UNEM- PLOY- MENT	PARTIAL AND PART-TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
													AMOUNT	%		
TOTAL -- ALL GROUPS	\$11,833,353	100.0	\$11,407,712	\$11.12	\$425,641	\$5.57	\$17,642,454	100.0	\$16,898,865	\$10.44	\$743,589	5.39	5,809,101	32.9	.68	.18
MANUFACTURING	6,409,628	54.2	6,124,402	10.78	285,226	5.55	8,059,856	45.7	7,596,949	9.88	462,907	5.28	1,650,228	20.5	.90	.27
Textile-Mill Products	1,722,571	14.6	1,679,011	10.61	43,560	5.32	1,678,717	9.5	1,624,892	9.37	53,825	4.86	43,854	2.6	1.24	.46
Leather & Leather Products	1,216,542	10.3	1,102,568	10.37	113,974	5.51	1,872,038	10.6	1,618,103	9.67	253,935	5.43	655,496	35.0	.70	.08
Apparel, etc.	951,221	8.0	890,617	10.45	60,604	5.80	1,147,428	6.5	1,085,861	9.37	61,567	5.05	196,207	17.1	1.08	.75
Food and Kindred Products	362,305	3.1	344,521	10.45	17,784	5.15	703,927	4.0	676,907	10.00	27,020	4.92	341,622	40.5	.45	.23
Iron and Steel Products	295,041	2.5	290,255	12.24	4,786	6.76	285,293	1.6	281,033	11.45	4,260	5.38	9,748	3.4	.79	1.38
Electrical Machinery	235,136	2.0	231,530	11.40	3,606	5.93	255,248	1.5	250,092	10.09	5,156	5.45	20,112	7.9	1.31	.48
Printing, Publishing, etc.	225,892	1.9	219,083	11.13	6,809	5.15	377,583	2.1	363,749	10.86	13,834	5.65	151,691	40.2	.27	-.50
Rubber Products	195,620	1.7	191,221	10.77	4,399	6.68	177,201	1.0	174,456	10.16	2,745	5.89	18,419	10.4	.61	.79
Paper and Allied Products	190,528	1.6	182,836	10.15	7,692	5.10	272,969	1.6	264,460	9.73	8,509	5.03	82,441	30.2	.42	.07
Autos and Auto Equipment	127,875	1.1	124,973	13.18	2,902	6.46	67,044	0.4	65,875	12.71	1,169	4.74	60,831	90.7	.47	1.72
Machinery (except Electrical)	113,209	1.0	110,632	12.97	2,577	6.33	162,792	0.9	160,161	11.99	2,631	5.90	49,583	30.5	.98	.43
Furniture, etc.	112,642	1.0	108,849	11.26	3,793	6.16	146,478	0.8	140,131	10.50	6,347	6.02	33,836	23.1	.76	.14
Nonferrous Metals, etc.	112,280	.9	109,595	11.38	2,685	6.22	125,575	0.7	121,580	10.58	3,995	5.25	13,295	10.6	.80	.97
All other Manufacturing	548,766	4.5	538,711	11.09	10,055	5.31	787,563	4.5	769,649	10.38	17,914	5.48	238,797	30.4	.71	-.17
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2,099,952	17.8	2,036,252	10.75	63,700	5.27	3,838,556	21.7	3,698,523	10.21	140,033	5.15	1,738,601	45.6	.51	.12
Full-Service and Limited Function Wholesalers	307,513	2.6	299,913	11.28	7,600	6.28	477,348	2.7	465,021	10.91	12,327	5.60	169,835	35.6	.37	.68
Eating and Drinking Places	293,644	2.5	283,419	9.79	10,225	5.43	749,825	4.2	724,280	9.45	25,545	4.95	456,181	50.9	.34	.48
Retail Trade, n. e. c.	259,376	2.2	251,350	11.13	8,026	5.47	408,990	2.3	398,711	10.97	10,279	6.28	149,614	36.6	.16	-.81
Retail Apparel & Accessories	236,700	2.0	226,780	11.23	9,920	5.07	453,909	2.6	429,512	10.10	24,397	5.17	217,209	47.8	1.13	-.10
Retail Food (Inc. Liquor Stores)	212,670	1.8	205,169	10.02	7,501	4.99	450,495	2.6	433,642	10.51	16,853	5.52	237,825	52.8	-.49	-.53
Retail General Merchandise	206,801	1.8	197,350	9.33	9,451	4.41	551,790	3.1	520,006	8.59	31,784	4.38	344,989	52.5	.74	.03
Other Wholesale Distributors	199,187	1.7	196,054	12.08	3,133	7.01	295,399	1.7	290,518	11.84	4,881	5.81	96,212	32.6	.24	1.20
Retail Automotive	171,267	1.4	168,735	11.97	2,532	5.49	112,660	0.6	109,847	11.51	2,813	6.94	58,607	52.0	.46	1.45
Wholesale & Retail Trade Combined, n. e. c.	112,106	.9	109,503	11.83	2,603	5.56	267,375	1.5	257,754	11.83	9,621	5.81	155,269	58.1	0	-.25
Filling Stations, Garages and Automobile Repair Service	100,688	.9	97,979	9.91	2,709	4.87	70,765	0.4	69,232	10.99	1,533	6.06	29,923	42.3	1.08	1.19
CONSTRUCTION	1,222,014	10.3	1,202,880	13.28	19,134	6.63	2,042,214	11.6	2,003,350	13.13	38,855	6.99	820,200	40.2	.15	-.36
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND UTILITIES	701,822	5.9	677,960	12.66	23,862	5.71	904,469	5.1	876,002	11.59	28,467	6.18	202,617	22.4	1.07	-.47
SERVICE	619,427	5.2	600,597	10.30	18,830	5.51	1,316,371	7.5	1,280,189	9.97	36,182	5.50	696,941	53.0	.42	.04
Personal Services	187,357	1.6	181,744	9.44	5,613	5.23	463,716	2.7	451,311	9.01	12,405	5.15	276,359	59.6	.43	.08
Amusement, Recreation, etc.	133,963	1.1	129,733	12.04	4,230	6.29	250,757	1.4	243,038	11.34	7,719	6.71	116,794	46.6	.70	-.42
Hotels, Rooming Houses, etc.	114,674	1.0	111,150	9.48	3,524	5.10	216,405	1.2	209,305	9.37	7,100	5.03	101,731	47.0	.11	.07
Other Service	183,433	1.5	177,970	11.08	5,463	5.67	385,493	2.2	376,535	10.86	8,958	5.56	202,060	52.4	.22	.11
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	403,383	3.4	395,885	12.01	7,498	6.56	725,584	4.1	715,848	11.58	9,736	6.16	322,201	44.4	.43	.40
INTERSTATE, INDUSTRY UNKNOWN, AND ALL OTHERS	377,127	3.2	369,736	11.77	7,391	5.66	755,404	4.3	727,995	10.47	27,409	5.37	378,277	50.1	1.00	.09

* INCREASE

CHART V
INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS BY COMPENSABLE WEEKS - YEARS 1940 1941, AND 1942
 BASED UPON RANDOM REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS



DURATION OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS

An analysis of a sample of eligible claims filed between April 1, 1941, and March 31, 1942, revealed that the average actual duration of benefit payments was 5.8 weeks while the average potential duration was 16.8 weeks and that 24% of the claimants exhausted their benefit rights. A similar study of claims filed in the previous benefit year showed an average actual duration of 8.6 weeks, an average potential duration of 17.4 weeks, and 31% of the claimants exhausting their benefit rights. The following tabulation shows the average actual and potential duration and the percent of claimants exhausting their benefit rights in each rate group:

Benefit Year 1941 - 1942				
Weekly Benefit Rate	Percent of Claimants in Rate Group	Average Potential Duration (Weeks)	Average Actual Duration (Weeks)	Percent Exhausting Benefits
All Rates	100.0	16.8	5.8	24
\$ 6	15.0	14.4	5.6	30
7	8.9	16.4	5.9	25
8	10.6	16.9	6.1	24
9	8.1	16.7	6.3	27
10	8.5	17.1	6.2	24
11	6.4	17.2	6.2	24
12	5.5	17.1	6.5	25
13	4.6	16.9	5.7	23
14	3.7	16.5	5.6	23
15	28.7	17.8	5.1	18

Reemployment opportunities were evidently better for the \$15 group than for those earning less, since the average actual duration and the percent of claimants exhausting benefit rights were smallest in this rate group.

Potential duration of benefits varied from 6 to 20 weeks. Less than half of all claimants had earned enough to entitle them to the maximum of 20 weeks duration.⁽¹⁾

- (1) A claimant with a weekly benefit rate of \$6 must have earned \$400; a claimant with a weekly rate of \$15 must have earned \$1,000 in his base year to have a potential duration of 20 weeks.

Benefit Year 1941 - 1942		
Potential Duration	Percent of Total Claimants	Exhaustion Ratio
All	100.0	23.6
6 weeks	.9	43.0
7 "	2.5	33.8
8 "	3.6	39.8
9 "	3.2	35.3
10 "	3.8	37.1
11 "	3.8	39.5
12 "	4.3	33.1
13 "	4.3	31.1
14 "	4.0	29.6
15 "	4.1	26.6
16 "	4.2	20.6
17 "	4.4	21.0
18 "	4.6	17.7
19 "	4.8	16.9
20 "	47.5	17.7

The proportion of claimants in each rate group who were entitled to 20 weeks duration varied from 22.0% in the \$6 group to 62.9% in the \$15 group.

Weekly Benefit Rate	Percent of Claimants Entitled to 20 Weeks Duration
All Rates	47.5
\$ 6	22.0
7	43.6
8	48.0
9	42.0
10	47.8
11	51.4
12	49.3
13	45.8
14	41.8
15	62.9

While this analysis has shown substantial reduction both in the average actual duration of benefits and in the proportion of claimants exhausting benefit rights, as compared with claims taken in the previous benefit year, it is expected that better economic conditions during the year 1942 will improve this record still more.

INTERSTATE CLAIMS

In accordance with the nation-wide plan initiated in 1938, workers who become unemployed in a state other than that in which the wage credits were earned are permitted to file claims in employment offices in the states where they are currently located. These claims are then forwarded to the "liable" state for processing, determination and payment.

Table XI is based on figures furnished by the Social Security Board and shows that in the year 1942, 41,190 payments* were made by other states on claims filed in Massachusetts. This was a reduction of 24% as compared with the number of such payments in the preceding year. Decreases in 1942 are shown for all states included in the table except Maryland and Florida, both of which showed an increase of 10%. The greatest percentage decrease was 55% in the case of Vermont.

Table XII shows that there was a decrease of 39% in the amount of payments made by Massachusetts in 1942 on claims filed in other states against Massachusetts. For the first time since the initiation of interstate claims there was a decrease in the number of such claims filed in Florida against Massachusetts.

*These payments totalled \$497,501.

TABLE XI
BENEFIT PAYMENTS ON INTERSTATE CLAIMS
FILED IN MASSACHUSETTS
YEARS 1942 AND 1941 BY STATES

Liable State	Year 1942		Year 1941		Decrease in 1942	
	No. of Weeks Compensated	% of Total	No. of Weeks Compensated	% of Total	Amount	Percent
Total--All States	41,190	100.0	54,239	100.0	13,049	24.1
New York	11,880	28.8	16,048	29.6	4,168	26.0
New Hampshire	7,935	19.3	9,716	17.9	1,781	18.3
Rhode Island	6,750	16.4	7,799	14.4	1,049	13.5
Connecticut	3,712	9.0	4,664	8.6	952	20.4
Maine	2,912	7.1	4,758	8.8	1,846	38.8
Florida	1,371	3.3	1,250	2.3	121*	9.7*
New Jersey	986	2.4	1,481	2.7	495	33.4
California	911	2.2	1,506	2.8	595	39.5
Illinois	821	2.0	946	1.7	125	13.2
Vermont	749	1.8	1,661	3.1	912	54.9
Pennsylvania	478	1.2	904	1.7	426	47.1
Michigan	389	.9	480	.9	91	19.0
Maryland	323	.8	293	.5	30*	10.2*
District of Columbia	259	.6	466	.8	207	44.4
All Others	1,714	4.2	2,267	4.2	553	24.4

* Increase

TABLE XII
BENEFIT PAYMENTS ON INTERSTATE CLAIMS
FILED IN OTHER STATES
YEARS 1942 AND 1941 BY STATES

Agent State	Year 1942		Year 1941		Decrease	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of 1941
Total--All States	\$386,852	100.0	\$634,176	100.0	\$247,324	39.0
Rhode Island	85,937	22.2	109,196	17.2	23,259	21.3
New York	79,907	20.7	149,632	23.6	69,725	46.6
New Hampshire	42,839	11.1	63,518	10.0	20,679	32.6
Florida	34,574	8.9	51,229	8.1	16,655	32.5
Maine	24,105	6.2	48,583	7.7	24,478	50.4
Connecticut	23,660	6.1	52,781	8.3	29,121	55.2
California	15,425	4.0	33,531	5.3	18,106	54.0
New Jersey	11,604	3.0	19,162	3.0	7,558	39.4
Vermont	10,652	2.8	13,461	2.1	2,809	20.9
Pennsylvania	10,521	2.7	16,489	2.6	5,968	36.2
Illinois	6,289	1.6	7,653	1.2	1,364	17.8
Ohio	6,126	1.6	5,566	.9	560*	10.1*
Michigan	3,877	1.0	6,954	1.1	3,077	44.2
Virginia	2,960	.8	7,098	1.1	4,138	58.3
All Others	28,376	7.3	49,323	7.8	20,947	42.5

* Increase

OVERPAYMENTS ON CLAIMS FOR BENEFITS

The Division has continued its policy of adopting every reasonable means of preventing erroneous or fraudulent payments.

The "mechanical verification" of claims which operated so successfully in 1941 is still in operation and an overpayments unit has been established in the Administrative Office with a staff of specially trained individuals who travel throughout the State to supervise the execution of the program.

The State Police has been called upon to handle flagrantly fraudulent or otherwise difficult cases for the Division and has furnished valuable assistance. That both the Division and the Police have proceeded in a reasonable manner is evident from the fact that every case brought to Court to date has resulted in a conviction.

During the year 1942, overpayments numbering 13,090 valued at \$330,307 were discovered. While overpayments discovered in the year 1942 were, in general, benefit payments made in 1941, they also included some payments made prior to 1941. It is also true that not all benefit payments during 1941 had been audited by the end of the calendar year 1942. However, overpayments discovered in 1942 are roughly comparable with benefit payments made in 1941 and show \$1.81 of overpayments per \$100.00 of benefits. Collections either in cash or by offsets against benefits currently payable aggregated \$281,531 or 59% of the outstanding balance. At the beginning of the year, there were 4,214 cases in process of collection involving \$145,314.00. At the close of the year, there were 6,070 cases valued at \$183,123.00.

PROMPTNESS IN PAYMENT OF BENEFITS

In the year 1942 more than 94% of all benefit claims for total unemployment were paid by this Division within the week following the week of unemployment for which the check was issued. This high degree of punctuality is particularly noteworthy in view of the fact that beginning April 1, 1942, the waiting period was reduced from two weeks to one and consequently less time was allowed for processing claims.

Although comparable figures for other states are not available for the year 1942, figures for the first quarter of 1942 and the first quarter of 1943 indicate that Massachusetts held first place throughout the year as regards promptness of payment among all states of similar size and industrial pattern.

The following table is based upon data published by the Social Security Board with reference to benefit payments during the first three months of 1942:

State	Number of Payments	Percent of Payments Made in		
		Less than 1 week	1 and less than 2 weeks	Less than 2 weeks
Totals--All States	8,821,672	57.1	33.0	90.1
Massachusetts (1)	315,118	94.6	3.7	98.3
Minnesota (2)	211,648	92.5	3.2	95.7
Pennsylvania (2)	515,195	71.8	12.8	84.6
Michigan (1)	1,162,641	69.2	25.5	94.7
Illinois (2)	512,018	62.6	28.7	91.3
New York (2)	1,190,567	44.3	47.8	92.1
Connecticut (1)	73,054	43.0	39.5	82.5
New Jersey (2)	460,925	40.4	46.2	86.6
Ohio (1) (3)	460,137	26.9	54.4	81.3
California (1)	951,609	25.4	64.7	90.1

(1) Operates on basis of calendar week.

(2) Operates on basis of consecutive-day week.

(3) Includes miners' claims which were delayed due to a labor dispute in 1939.

In order to pay benefits promptly, it is necessary for the Division to have on file at the time when the claim is received a complete and accurate record of the claimants' wage credits. It is also necessary that claims and warrants be transmitted to and from the central office without delay, and that claims and warrants pass through the central office according to well-organized procedures that will insure accuracy as well as speed. While it will never be possible to pay 100% of the benefit checks within the week following the compensable week, because of the delays due to disputed claims, delinquent wage reports, errors in Social Security numbers, etc., it is seen from the above figures that the Division has developed a high degree of efficiency in this respect.

EMPLOYERS SUBJECT TO THE
MASSACHUSETTS EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW

During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1942, 4,616 additional employers were declared subject to the Law as shown below:

TABLE XIII--Employers Declared Subject to the Massachusetts
Employment Security Law during the Fiscal Year
Ending November 30, 1942

Basis of Liability	Liability Beginning with						Total
	Year 1938	Year 1939	Year 1940	Year 1941	Year 1942	Miscellaneous Dates	
Totals	287	104	207	1,170	897	1,951	4,616
Eight or more employees	32						32
Four or more employees	209	83	158	948	746		2,144
Liability under Title IX of Social Security Act	46	21	49	222	151		489
Successor to subject employer						1,444	1,444
Election to become subject						86	86
Miscellaneous revivals, etc.						421	421

During the fiscal year there was a net decrease of 45 subject employers. These are accounted for as follows:

Number of subject employers November 30, 1941	35,603
Total subject declarations during year ending November 30, 1942, as shown in table	4,616
	<u>40,219</u>
Total determined not subject or suspended from liability to file returns because of cessation of business in Massachusetts	4,661
Number of subject employers November 30, 1942	35,558

According to a change in the Employment Security Law which became effective October 24, 1941, employers of one or more individuals on some day in each of 20 weeks in 1942 became subject to the Law as of January 1, 1943. It is expected that these cases will increase the number of subject employers from approximately 35,000 to about double that number. The first case was processed in August and by November 30, 1942, 5,400 subject cases had been completed.

In addition to the employers referred to above there were 6,621 employers who filed their first status reports with the Division during the year ending November 30, 1942, and who were declared not subject to the Law.

On reexamination of the status of employers who had previously been declared not liable, 6,679 were redetermined not subject to the Law making a total of 13,300 "not subject" findings during the year.

The reasons for liability for the 4,616 employers declared subject to the Law during the year are shown in Table XIII. The liability of some of these employers extended back to 1938.

The lists of former employers on workers' claims for benefits is an important means of detecting delinquent employers whose status has never been investigated. During the fiscal year, 1,919 such employers were investigated and those found subject to the Law were duly notified of their liability.

EMPLOYER COOPERATION IN THE FILING OF NECESSARY REPORTS

The prompt filing of employers' quarterly wage and contribution reports is of vital importance to the efficient operation of the Division of Employment Security. From these reports are determined the amounts of contributions due the Fund as well as benefit rights of claimants. The Division must have a complete wage record on file at the time a claim is made, in order to pay benefits without delay.

In the year 1942 employers were required to file only one form for each quarter, covering both contributions and wages. Previously, two separate reports were required, one for contributions and one for detailed wage reporting.

That progress has been made in obtaining employer cooperation in prompt filing of reports is evidenced in the following comparison of returns made in the last quarters of 1941 and 1942:

	Total Reporting Units Liable	Percent of Employers Delinquent in Filing Reports	Percent of Employers Delinquent in Paying Contributions
1941	36,186	3.5	6.3
1942	35,982	3.1	4.6

Confidential information relative to delinquency among the various states in filing contribution reports and payments and wage records is published by the Reports and Analysis Division of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board. In the last quarter of 1942, Massachusetts led all states of comparable size and industrial pattern in promptness of filing reports and paying contributions. Of the states falling below the record of Massachusetts five out of eight had the same or a more restricted coverage and three had fewer liable employers.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND

Contributions collected during the fiscal year 1942 together with the year to which they were applicable, the interest penalties thereon, less refunds and interest paid, are summarized in the table below:

Applicable to Calendar Year	Amount of Contributions		Interest Penalties	Total Collections
	Employer	Employee*		
1936	\$ 366.89	\$ --	\$ 376.46	\$ 743.35
1937	4,932.59	3,391.37	1,370.17	9,694.13
1938	19,629.42	1,810.18	4,266.00	25,705.60
1939	82,050.05	--	10,823.57	92,873.62
1940	92,048.58	--	7,778.82	99,827.40
1941	12,877,122.06	--	12,460.48	12,889,582.54
1942	24,214,124.70	--	10,344.66	24,224,469.36
Totals	\$37,290,274.29	\$5,201.55	\$47,420.16	\$37,342,896.00

* Employee contributions were collectible only with respect to wages earned between January 1, 1937, and June 30, 1938.

In connection with the foregoing tabulation it should be stated that a large proportion of the contributions collected in 1942 related to wages earned in the fourth quarter of 1941, paid on or before the final due date thereof, January 31, 1942. On the other hand, contributions relating to wages paid in the fourth quarter of 1942 were not due until January 1943.

Contributions to the Fund paid or payable on wages earned in the calendar year 1942 are shown in Table XIV. The distribution by industry and a comparison with the previous year are also shown.

While the total taxable pay roll on which these contributions were based increased 22% from \$1,786,051,799 in 1941 to \$2,179,945,402 in 1942, contributions decreased 31%. This decrease was because of experience-rating provisions of the Massachusetts Employment Security Law which became effective for the first time in 1942. It is estimated that the savings to employers totalled more than \$25,600,000.

The largest contribution to the Fund was made by manufacturers of textile-mill products. The amount received from this group exceeded five million dollars and totalled 15% of all contributions to the Fund in 1942. Both manufacturers of transportation equipment (chiefly shipbuilding) and manufacturers of leather and leather products contributed over two million dollars, while over one million dollars was contributed by each of the following groups: Manufacturers of apparel and other finished products made from fabrics, manufacturers of machinery both nonelectrical and electrical, manufacturers of iron and steel products, and (in retail trade) eating and drinking places.

TABLE XIV
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE YEARS 1942 AND 1941
BY EMPLOYERS SUBJECT TO THE MASSACHUSETTS EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	YEAR 1942		YEAR 1941		Decrease During 1942	
	AMOUNT	% of Total	AMOUNT	% of Total	AMOUNT	%
TOTAL --ALL GROUPS	\$ 33,228,173	100.0	\$ 47,892,042	100.0	\$ 14,663,876	30.6
MANUFACTURING	20,041,615	60.3	27,563,280	57.6	7,521,665	27.3
22 Textile-Mill Products	5,051,180	15.2	5,255,669	11.0	204,489	3.9
37 Machinery (except Electrical)	1,369,042	4.1	3,251,628	6.8	1,882,586	57.9
36 Electrical Machinery	1,153,791	3.5	2,744,289	5.7	1,590,498	58.0
33 Iron & Steel & Their Products	1,050,783	3.1	2,318,764	4.8	1,267,981	54.7
34 Transportation Equipment (except Automobiles)	2,645,664	8.0	1,445,295	3.0	1,200,369*	83.0*
31 Leather and Leather Products	2,458,760	7.4	2,430,637	5.1	28,123*	1.2*
23 Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials	1,471,830	4.4	1,378,160	2.9	93,670*	6.8*
20 Food and Kindred Products	857,926	2.6	1,533,110	3.2	675,184	44.0
26 Paper and Allied Products	525,566	1.6	1,152,622	2.4	627,056	54.4
27 Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	493,793	1.5	1,265,991	2.6	772,198	61.0
35 Nonferrous Metals and Their Products	370,549	1.1	747,385	1.6	376,836	50.4
30 Rubber Products	498,857	1.5	719,161	1.5	220,304	30.6
28 Chemicals and Allied Products	318,834	.9	757,746	1.6	438,912	57.9
25 Furniture and Finished Lumber Products	359,376	1.1	617,977	1.3	258,601	41.8
Other Manufacturing	1,415,664	4.3	1,944,846	4.1	529,182	27.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	6,177,814	18.6	9,948,062	20.7	3,770,248	37.9
50 Full-Service and Limited-Function Wholesalers	980,741	2.9	1,648,739	3.4	667,998	40.5
51 Wholesale Distributors Other Than Full-Service and Limited-Function Wholesalers	535,404	1.6	1,644,413	3.4	1,109,009	67.4
52 Other Wholesale and Retail Trade	290,200	.9	877,956	1.8	587,756	66.9
54 Retail Food (includes Liquor Stores)	941,155	2.8	1,244,977	2.6	303,822	24.4
53 Retail General Merchandise	720,662	2.2	1,095,595	2.3	374,933	34.2
71 Eating and Drinking Places	1,018,550	3.1	923,349	1.9	95,201*	10.3*
56 Retail Apparel and Accessories	509,919	1.5	601,438	1.3	91,519	15.2
55 Retail Automotive	194,991	.6	561,208	1.2	366,217	65.2
75 Filling Stations, Garages, and Automobile Repair Service	153,129	.5	236,628	.5	83,499	35.3
57 Retail Trade Not Elsewhere Classified	833,063	2.5	1,113,759	2.3	280,696	25.2
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	1,297,406	3.9	3,225,251	6.8	1,927,845	59.8
SERVICE	1,727,435	5.2	2,148,199	4.5	420,764	19.6
72 Personal Services	564,773	1.7	635,692	1.3	70,919	11.2
70 Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps and Other Lodging Places	274,376	.8	289,895	.6	15,519	5.4
Other Service	888,286	2.7	1,222,612	2.6	334,326	27.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	1,301,974	3.9	2,672,915	5.6	1,370,941	51.3
CONSTRUCTION	2,580,601	7.8	2,223,652	4.6	356,949*	16.0*
ALL OTHERS	101,328	.3	110,690	.2	9,362	8.4

*INCREASES

EXPERIENCE RATING

Under the Massachusetts Employment Security Law, reduced contribution rates were made applicable for the first time in the year 1942 to employers whose benefit wage ratios as computed under the Law entitled them to such reduction. Outstanding features of the experience-rating program as applied to the year 1942 were as follows:

1. The percentage of subject employers who were entitled to have their contribution rates determined under the experience-rating provisions of the Law was 46.8%. (It was estimated that these employers represented approximately 88% of the taxable pay roll for all employers for the year 1941.)
2. The percentage of rated employers obtaining reductions was 75%. These employers represented 83% of the taxable pay roll for the years 1939, 1940 and 1941 for such rated employers.
3. The highest proportions of employers entitled to the .5% rate were those with pay rolls of less than \$5,000 and \$1,000,000 and over. Of these, the less than \$5,000 group is the larger. (See Chart VII)
4. Except for employers in the smallest annual pay roll group (below \$5,000), the average contribution rate had a very general tendency to decrease as the size of the establishment increased. Employers with pay rolls between \$5,000 and \$9,999 had an average rate of 1.70% while those at the upper end of the scale, \$1,000,000 and over, had an average rate of 1.13%. Of the total taxable pay roll, 58% represented rated employers who earned a rate of 1% or less. (See Chart VII)
5. Average contribution rates varied among industries and among employers within industry groups.
6. The concentration of employment in Massachusetts in large-scale establishments was strikingly revealed in the course of this analysis. The 1% of the rated employers with average annual pay rolls of \$1,000,000 or over accounted for approximately 38% of the total pay rolls of rated employers. A further 11% of the rated employers with pay rolls between \$100,000 and \$1,000,000 accounted for an additional 36% of such pay rolls. These two groups, representing only 12% of the total rated employers, accounted for 74% of the total pay rolls of all rated employers. The other 88% of employers consisted largely of retailers, professional and service people.

7. The estimated reduction in receipts from employer contributions through rate reductions for the year 1942 exceeded \$25,600,000.
8. The average rate of contributions for all employers for 1942 was 1.5% and for rated employers 1.3%.

Of the 35,729 employers subject to the Law as of January 1, 1942 (as recorded on the rolls of the Division in May 1942), 19,002 or 53.2% of the total had not yet been covered by the Law long enough to qualify for experience rating. For the most part, these represented establishments of less than eight employees. The largest proportion of these became subject to the Law as of January 1, 1939, and will therefore be eligible for experience rates for the first time in 1943.

It may be expected that the percentage distribution of rated employers among the various contribution rate groups will change considerably when these smaller establishments are rated, and that the size-of-pay-roll distribution will show substantial changes. Since the total taxable pay roll of these establishments is small in relation to the total for all establishments, it is not expected that their inclusion in the computation of the average contribution rate will effect any considerable change in the yield.

Somewhat less than half (46.8%) of the total number of employers (35,729) subject to the Law at January 1, 1942, were eligible for experience-rating computations for the year 1942. Rates assigned to these employers were as follows:

Contribution Rate	Number of Rated Employers	% of Total
Total--all rates	16,727	100.0
.5%	5,191	31.0
1.0%	2,869	17.2
1.5%	2,007	12.0
2.0%	1,442	8.6
2.5%	1,114	6.7
2.7%	4,104	24.5

This distribution is also shown graphically in Chart VI.

The number of employers at each rate in each size-of-pay-roll group is shown in the following tabulation:

Size-of-Pay-Roll Groups	Total Number of Employers	Number of Employers Entitled to Each Contribution Rate					
		.5%	1.0%	1.5%	2.0%	2.5%	2.7%
Total--All Groups	16,727	5,191	2,869	2,007	1,442	1,114	4,104
Below \$ 5,000	2,279	1,008	84	117	90	90	890
\$ 5,000 - 9,999	2,711	708	359	280	235	201	928
10,000 - 19,999	4,020	1,183	699	535	386	296	921
20,000 - 49,999	4,053	1,231	851	577	391	288	715
50,000 - 99,999	1,738	494	424	248	148	108	316
100,000 - 999,999	1,751	498	414	227	173	128	311
1,000,000 and over	175	69	38	23	19	3	23

The percentage distribution of the various size groups is presented graphically in Chart VII.

As indicated in Chart VII, the extremes in proportion of employers receiving the lowest rate are in the largest and smallest employer groups by size of pay roll.

The proportion of employers obtaining the minimum rate of .5% was highest in the lowest pay roll bracket, but those in the highest pay roll group also showed a relatively large proportion at that rate.

Only 13.2% of rated employers with pay rolls of \$1,000,000 or over failed to obtain some reduction, 39.4% of them obtained a reduction of 2.2% and a further 21.7% obtained a 1.7% reduction.

From the point of view of annual receipts from contributions the results of the experience-rating program in 1942 are more clearly seen when weight is given to the amounts of taxable pay roll represented by the various size-of-pay-roll groups, as summarized below:

Size of Pay Roll	Rated Employers		Total Taxable Pay Roll of Rated Employers 1939-1941	
	Number	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
All Groups	16,727	100.0	\$3,880,679,948	100.0
Below \$ 5,000	2,279	13.6	19,384,660	.5
\$ 5,000 - 9,999	2,711	16.2	61,186,335	1.6
10,000 - 19,999	4,020	24.1	175,242,413	4.5
20,000 - 49,999	4,053	24.2	381,552,081	9.8
50,000 - 99,999	1,738	10.4	365,184,522	9.4
100,000 - 999,999	1,751	10.5	1,384,047,261	35.7
1,000,000 and over	175	1.0	1,494,082,676	38.5

The concentration of employment in Massachusetts in large organizations is clearly emphasized in the above comparison, which shows that 38.5% of the total pay roll of rated employers was attributable to the 1.0% of such employers having pay rolls of \$1,000,000 and over, and that 74.2% of the total pay roll was attributable to the 11.5% of the rated employers with pay rolls of \$100,000 and over.

The effect upon the average yield is clearly indicated in the following comparison of average rates for each size-of-pay-roll group:

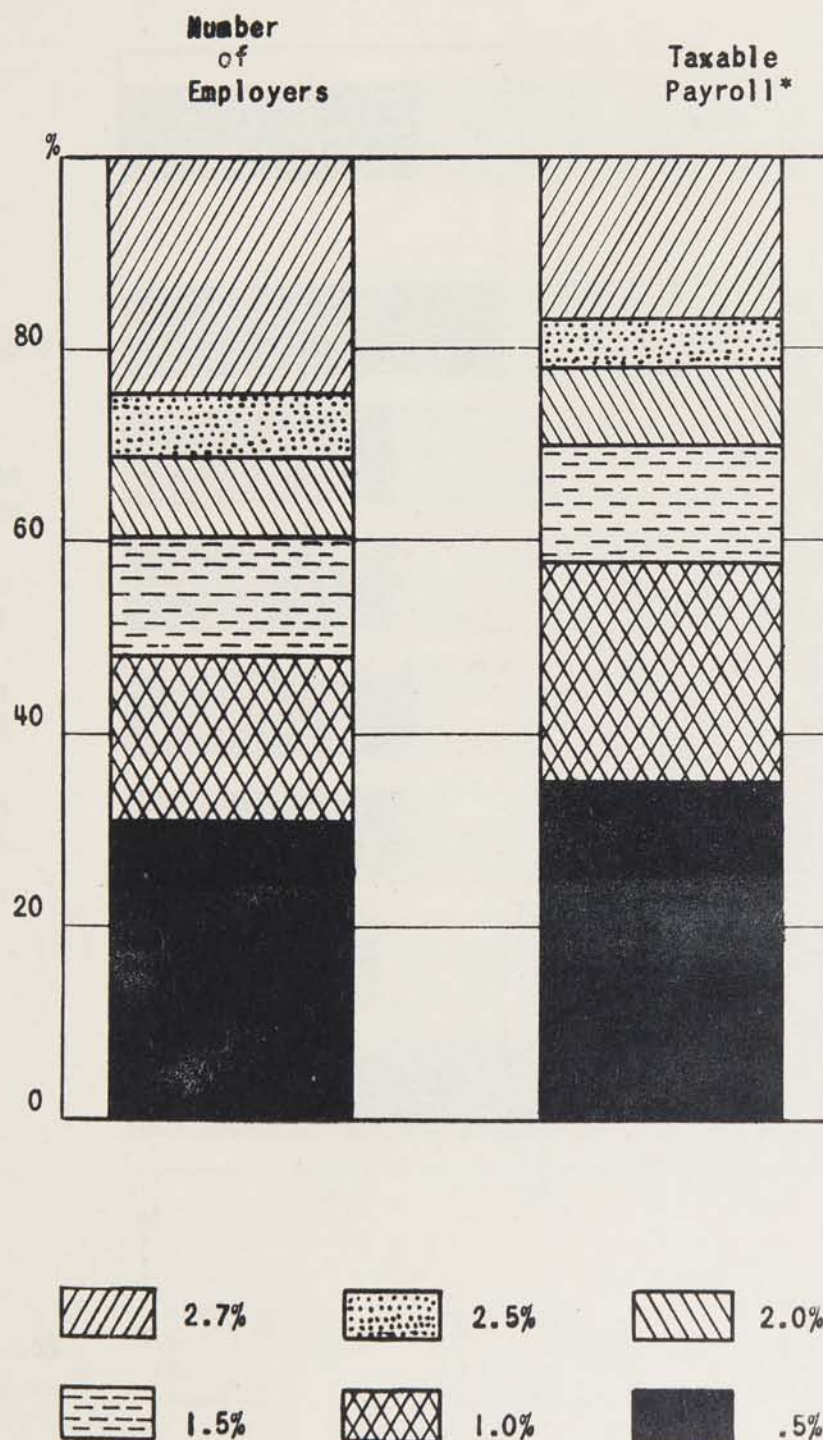
Size-of-Pay-Roll Group	Average Contribution Rate for Rated Employers %	% of Total Rated Employers in Each Group	% of Total Pay Roll for Rated Employers in Each Group
Total--All Groups	1.32	100.0	100.0
Below \$ 5,000	1.56	13.6	.5
\$ 5,000 - 9,999	1.70	16.2	1.6
10,000 - 19,999	1.51	24.1	4.5
20,000 - 49,999	1.42	24.2	9.8
50,000 - 99,999	1.42	10.4	9.4
100,000 - 999,999	1.45	10.5	35.7
1,000,000 and over	1.13	1.0	38.5

Except for the very small establishments, with pay rolls below \$5,000, the average rate had a very general tendency to decrease as the size of the pay roll increased, with the largest establishments showing the lowest average rate.

The effect on the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Fund of the experience-rating provisions of the Law was a reduction in receipts of some \$25,600,000 based on a total taxable pay roll of \$2,179,945,402 in 1942. This estimated reduction of \$25,600,000 was spread over the various industry divisions and selected major industry groups as shown in Table XV.

The industry division benefiting most from experience-rating provisions of the Law was transportation, communication and utilities with an average rate of 1.0%. The industry group benefiting most was the manufacture of machinery (except electrical). This group had an average rate of .7%. Other groups with an average rate of less than 1.0% were the manufacture of electrical machinery and iron and steel and their products.

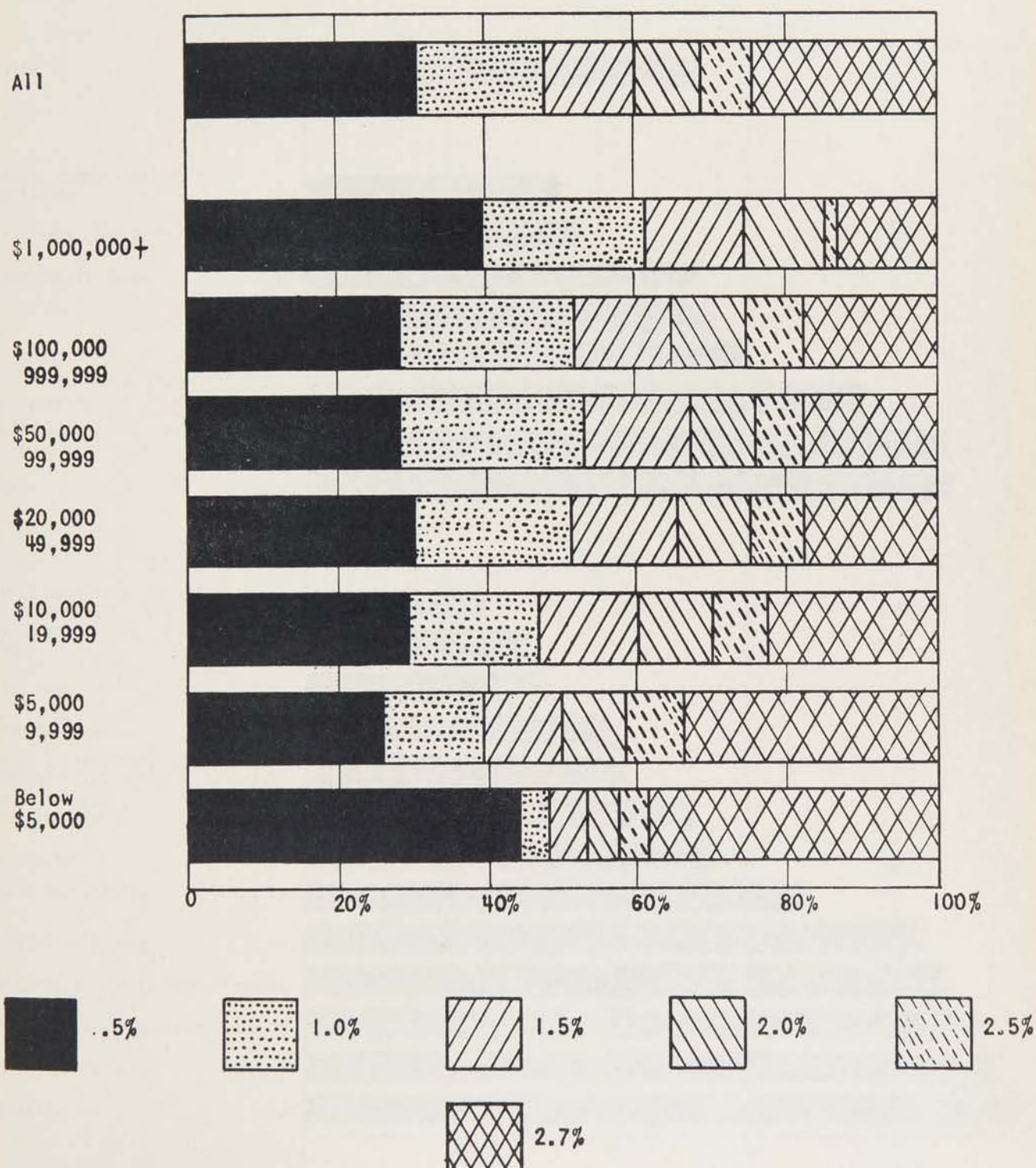
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RATED EMPLOYERS AND TAXABLE PAYROLL
BY CONTRIBUTION RATES FOR THE YEAR 1942



* Average taxable payroll of rated employers for the three years, 1939--1941

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RATED EMPLOYERS IN EACH SIZE-OF-PAYROLL* GROUP

BY CONTRIBUTION RATES FOR 1942



* Payroll--average annual taxable payroll for the years 1939, 1940 and 1941.

AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION RATES OF RATED EMPLOYERS FOR 1942
FOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND FOR CERTAIN MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

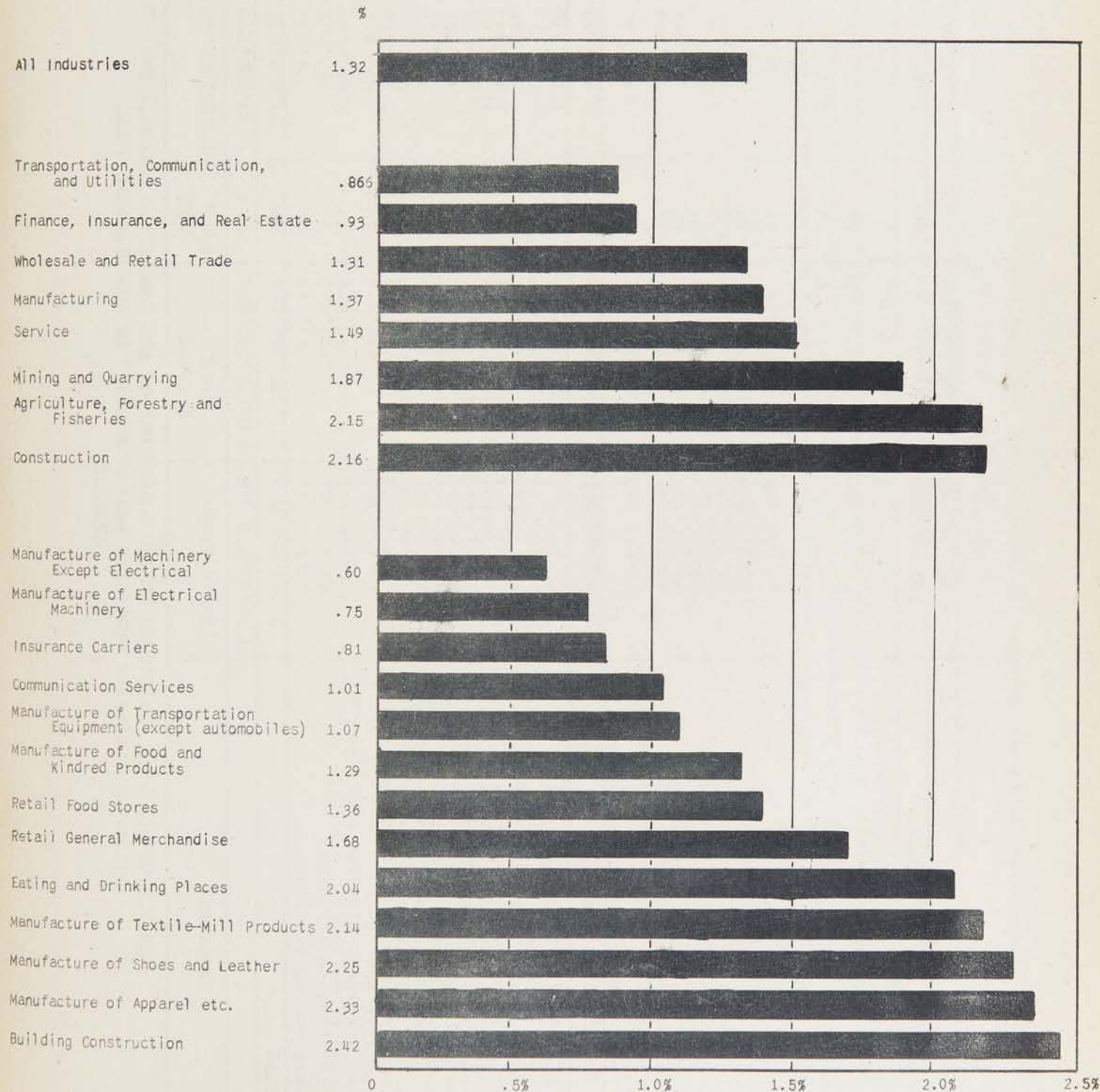


TABLE XV
SAVINGS TO EMPLOYERS RESULTING FROM REDUCTIONS IN CONTRIBUTION RATES
IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXPERIENCE RATING PROVISIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW - 1942

INDUSTRY	TOTAL WAGES	TAXABLE WAGES	% OF TOTAL	CONTRIBUTIONS	RATE %	SAVING TO EMPLOYERS
TOTAL	\$ 2,431,913,104	\$ 2,179,945,402	90	\$ 33,228,173	1.5	\$ 25,630,330
MANUFACTURING	1,509,486,679	1,370,214,998	91	20,041,615	1.5	16,954,178
19 Ordnance and Accessories	22,856,598	20,989,047	92	276,228	1.3	290,476
20 Food and Kindred Products	64,809,368	59,571,862	92	857,926	1.4	750,514
22 Textile-Mill Products	246,358,403	233,006,039	94	5,051,180	2.2	1,239,983
23 Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics etc.	66,150,505	61,080,551	92	1,471,830	2.4	177,345
25 Furniture and Finished Lumber Products	27,682,622	24,923,838	90	359,376	1.4	313,568
26 Paper and Allied Products	57,490,138	51,033,469	89	525,566	1.0	852,338
27 Printing Publishing and Allied Products	50,571,829	45,279,864	90	493,793	1.1	728,763
28 Chemicals and Allied Products	35,389,302	29,454,269	83	318,834	1.1	476,431
30 Rubber Products	37,843,567	35,360,872	93	498,857	1.4	455,887
31 Leather and Leather Products	115,692,091	107,122,997	93	2,458,760	2.3	433,550
33 Iron and Steel and Their Products	132,349,861	119,079,922	90	1,050,783	.9	2,164,375
34 Transportation Equipment(except automobiles)	128,571,291	112,946,849	88	2,645,664	2.3	403,901
35 Nonferrous metals and their Products	39,667,017	35,302,717	89	370,549	1.0	582,624
36 Electrical Machinery	156,529,865	144,367,202	92	1,153,791	.8	2,744,123
37 Machinery (except electrical)	225,446,571	198,482,819	88	1,369,042	.7	3,989,994
All Other Manufacturing	102,077,651	92,212,681	90	1,139,436	1.2	1,350,306
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	446,981,300	382,375,051	86	6,177,814	1.6	4,146,311
50 Full-Service and Limited Function Wholesalers	93,967,352	69,279,700	74	980,741	1.4	889,811
51 Wholesale Distributors other Than Full-Service and Limited-Function Wholesalers	69,034,247	53,118,114	77	535,404	1.0	898,785
52 Wholesale and Retail Trade Combined	28,790,437	24,750,668	86	290,200	1.2	378,068
53 Retail General Merchandise	48,717,381	43,444,630	89	720,662	1.7	452,343
54 Retail Food (Includes Liquor Stores)	56,543,669	53,774,949	95	941,155	1.6	510,769
55 Retail Automotive	15,240,858	14,058,836	92	194,991	1.4	184,597
56 Retail Apparel and Accessories	29,470,511	25,301,979	86	509,919	2.0	173,234
57 Retail Trade Not Elsewhere Classified	51,908,170	46,468,774	90	833,063	1.6	421,594
71 Eating and Drinking Places	44,827,129	43,934,162	98	1,018,550	2.3	167,672
75 Filling Stations, Garages and Automobile Repair Service	8,481,546	8,243,239	97	153,129	1.9	69,438
TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	135,370,806	127,814,978	94	1,297,406	1.0	2,153,598
SERVICE	104,696,333	93,723,007	90	1,727,435	1.8	803,086
70 Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, etc.	12,471,913	11,928,949	96	274,376	2.3	47,706
72 Personal Services	29,288,973	28,121,619	96	564,773	2.0	194,511
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	110,923,095	92,058,071	83	1,301,974	1.4	1,183,504
CONSTRUCTION	119,176,632	109,142,327	92	2,580,601	2.4	366,242
ALL OTHERS	5,278,259	4,616,970	87	101,328	2.2	23,330

OPERATING EXPENSES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1942

Under the provisions of Title III of the Social Security Act, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is authorized, upon certification by the Social Security Board, to pay to state unemployment compensation agencies from the United States Treasury (not from the Unemployment Compensation Fund) amounts which the Board determines to be necessary for the proper administration of the state unemployment compensation law. In order to be certified by the Social Security Board, the state must have an unemployment compensation law which meets certain requirements set forth in Section 303 of the Social Security Act.

A summary of funds available for the year 1942 and the expenditures charged against them is as follows:

Sources of Funds

Unexpended balance brought forward from 1941	\$	71,308.32
Funds made available during the year 1942.		
Federal grants under Sec. III of Social Security Act:		
January-June	\$896,013.49	
July-December	<u>955,749.31</u>	
		<u>1,851,762.80</u>
Total made available during 1942		1,923,071.12
<u>Deduct:</u>		
Expenditures for the year 1942		<u>1,810,950.17</u>
Balance available for reallocation for expenditures for 1943	\$	<u><u>112,120.95</u></u>

The amount of \$71,308.32 brought forward as an unexpended balance from the prior year is larger by \$2,420.79 than the balance shown in the report for that year. This amount represents adjustments of expenditures for the years prior to 1942.

A comparison of expenditures by semiannual periods for the calendar years 1941 and 1942 is shown below:

Period	Year 1942	Year 1941	Decrease
January-June	\$ 938,805.70	\$1,629,183.19	\$ 690,377.49
July-December	872,144.47	1,648,361.80	776,217.33
Total	\$1,810,950.17	\$3,277,544.99	\$1,466,594.82

It will be noted that for the year 1942 as a whole there was a decrease in expenditures of \$1,466,594.82. The largest part of this decrease was due to the transfer of the local offices to the United States Employment Service.

The expenditures for the two years 1942 and 1941 are classified as follows:

Classification	Year 1942		Year 1941		Decrease or Increase in 1942	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of 1941
Personal services	\$1,269,151.45	70.08	\$2,628,760.13	80.20	\$1,359,608.68	51.72
Rent of premises	245,566.08	13.56	226,455.98	6.91	19,110.10*	8.44
Rent of equipment	88,570.45	4.89	92,323.39	2.82	3,752.94	4.06
Supplies, printing and binding	81,209.95	4.48	125,559.40	3.83	44,349.45	35.32
Telephone	49,261.55	2.72	46,047.10	1.41	3,214.45*	6.98
Heat, light and water	27,256.12	1.51	23,557.18	.72	3,698.94*	15.70
Travel	24,468.13	1.35	55,003.20	1.68	30,535.07	55.52
Equipment	7,424.06	.41	32,743.33	1.00	25,319.27	77.33
Repairs and alterations	4,381.17	.24	8,324.30	.25	3,943.13	47.37
Transportation of things	2,854.17	.16	17,398.51	.53	14,544.34	83.60
Advertising	2,327.87	.13	5,865.55	.18	3,537.68	60.31
Postage	192.06	.01	1,423.66	.04	1,231.60	86.51
Telegraph	47.69	.00	258.04	.01	210.35	81.52
Other expenses	8,239.42	.46	13,825.22	.42	5,585.80	40.40
Total	\$1,810,950.17	100.00	\$3,277,544.99	100.00	\$1,466,594.82	44.75

* Less than .005

* Increase

The greatest amount of decrease in expenditures in 1942 was in the item of personal services. This decrease was chiefly owing to the transfer of personnel from the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security to the United States Employment Service for Massachusetts.

Under the item of supplies, printing and binding, also, the decrease is partly due to the fact that some supplies were furnished directly by Washington to the United States Employment Service. Other factors affecting this item were the revision of procedures whereby certain forms were eliminated, and the great reduction in the number of checks issued.

The decrease in the item of travel is due to the expenses in the local offices being assumed by the United States Employment Service and to the rearranging of the field men so that they cover more employers in vicinities closer to their homes.

Although there is a large decrease in the item "transportation of things," it is felt that the amount spent in 1942 is normal, the increase in 1941 being due to the moving from down-town Boston to the present location.

The decrease in expense for equipment is due to two factors. Because of war restrictions it is impossible to replace certain items of equipment which have worn out in the natural course of business. Owing to increased employment which has decreased the work load of the Division, it has not been necessary to buy additional desks, chairs, files, etc.

The saving in rent of equipment was due to a change in procedures whereby it was possible to eliminate certain IBM equipment.

The increase in rent of premises is due to additional space being taken in the local offices.

The increase in telephone and heat, light and water is due to increased activities of the United States Employment Service and War Manpower Commission in securing employees for industry which made it necessary to install additional telephone lines and keep the offices open on certain evenings during the week in order to secure all possible help for war industries.

PERSONNEL

There were 1,763 employees in the Division at the beginning of the fiscal year. Of this number 975 were assigned to the Administrative Office and 788 to the local offices. The following table shows the number of permanent and temporary employees by months throughout the fiscal year:

	All Employees			Administrative			Local Offices		
	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary
<u>1941</u>									
November	1,763	1,756	7	975	968	7	788	788	--
December*	887	880	7	860	853	7	27	27	--
<u>1942</u>									
January	909	889	20	862	842	20	47	47	--
February	922	868	54	877	823	54	45	45	--
March	936	851	85	891	806	85	45	45	--
April	925	851	74	911	837	74	14	14	--
May	867	843	24	855	831	24	12	12	--
June	854	830	24	842	818	24	12	12	--
July	846	843	3	834	831	3	12	12	--
August	833	830	3	821	818	3	12	12	--
September	817	814	3	805	802	3	12	12	--
October	806	803	3	794	791	3	12	12	--
November	794	791	3	782	779	3	12	12	--

* After transfer of local offices to Federal Government.

From this table it is seen that there was a decrease of 969 employees (55%). This was chiefly due to the transfer of the local offices to the Federal Government as of January 1, 1942.

The number of permanent employees represented 99.6% of all employees. The other .4% represented employees whose positions were either exempted by law from the provisions of Civil Service or employees occupying, on a provisional basis, positions for which there were no established Civil Service lists.

Included in the above total are 95 employees who entered the military service during the fiscal year.

ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF TRAINING AND INFORMATION

With the federalization of the State Employment Service on January 1, 1942, the entire training staff and the staff of the Information Department were taken over by the United States Employment Service.

The training program for the year 1942 was limited to in-service or on-the-job training and was conducted by the supervisory force. The Division continued to carry on the activities of the Training Department as follows:

1. Editing, clearing and issuing of bulletins and administrative orders.
2. Reviewing and clearing of all procedural changes for the Division.
3. Editing and checking bulletins of the United States Employment Service.
4. Maintenance of all Division manuals and bulletin series.
5. Editing and indexing amended Chapter 151-A of the General Laws.
6. Assembling, editing and publishing of the Rules, Procedural and Administrative Orders of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, issued in October 1942.
7. Preparation of special reports.

As a service to the Division, the staff of the Informational Department conducted the following activities:

1. Preparation of 11" x 14" signs for display in the various local offices carrying warnings to applicants against fraudulent claims.
2. Newspaper publicity throughout the state to acquaint employers as to their responsibilities under new procedures adopted for the processing of claims for partial employment.
3. A publicity campaign to acquaint the public of changes in the Employment Security Law effective April 1, 1942, pertaining to the minimum earnings requirements and lowering of waiting period.
4. Preparation of special material for labor organizations as a result of a cooperative agreement reached with the same, amplifying changes in the Law and explaining the new provisions of the Law affecting those in the military service.
5. Preparation and editing of a booklet entitled, "Information for Wage Earners." (Publication was withheld until the close of the 1943 session of the Great General Court.)

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The Legal Department continued its regular duties involving the preparation of reports, advisory opinions to the Director, Advisory Council and to the heads of departments, the drafting of proposed legislation for the session of the General Court commencing January 6, 1943, and litigation in connection with delinquency in payment of contributions, decisions of the Board of Review and the collection of amounts paid in error or through misrepresentation made by the claimant.

During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1942, the Legal Department issued 326 subpoenas for hearings in the Division in the cases of employers delinquent in payment of contributions, and held 254 hearings. Collections resulting from such hearings amounted to \$68,760.27 while collections on dishonored checks amounted to \$2,148.82. In addition the sum of \$93,548.01 was collected from delinquent employers through litigation.

Collections relating to employers whose business is in the hands of assignees, receivers and trustees in bankruptcy amounted to \$107,381.11.

Applications for refund of contributions claimed to have been overpaid were approved in 307 cases and denied in 20 cases.

The total number of applications to become subject to the Law by election was 21, of which 16 were recommended for approval by the Director.

Payments of benefits due a deceased claimant were authorized in 42 cases representing the sum of \$488.00. Thirty-three such cases were denied and 61 were pending at the end of the fiscal year.

There were no cases, either new or pending from the previous year, of benefit payments to representatives of claimants under mental disability.

During the year 168 subpoenas were issued to claimants involved in overpayment cases and as a result \$1,247.00 was collected. There were 123 cases referred for criminal prosecution and 77 were prosecuted criminally. The courts ordered \$15,942.00 paid on these cases in restitution.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

The research and statistics functions of State Employment Security Agencies were considered included in the request of the President of the United States to transfer the facilities of the Massachusetts State Employment Service to the United States Employment Service. The entire Research and Statistics Department was, therefore, transferred from a state to a federal basis as of January 1, 1942.

In most states, the research and statistics departments were split, with a portion of the personnel remaining in the state organization to service the unemployment compensation administration. In Massachusetts, it was felt that the interests of both the employment service and the unemployment compensation programs could be more effectively served by a single research department. This arrangement has continued to date and has been quite satisfactory.

From the viewpoint of the unemployment compensation program, the most important functions performed by the research staff were:

1. The submission of statistical reports required by the Social Security Board.
2. The preparation of data for the annual report of the Director.
3. The tabulation and analysis of material to be included in the report of the Advisory Council.
4. The preparation of memoranda on matters of interest to the Advisory Council in connection with proposed changes in the Massachusetts Employment Security Law.
5. The formulation and revision of statistical reporting procedures within the Division for the purpose of providing administrative controls.
6. The initiation of various types of analyses of the statistical data obtained from the various operating departments and from local employment offices, for the purpose of indicating the degree to which the aims of the administration were being accomplished.

7. The completion of research studies covering experience rating, duration and rates of benefits, and the distribution of employment and wages.
8. The submission of estimates of the financial effects of various proposed changes in benefit rate structure, duration of benefits, and in the provisions governing experience rating.
9. The issuance of weekly reports on local office activities (which include the acceptance of benefit claims) and of joint quarterly statistical bulletins, which include data on both the unemployment compensation program and the employment service activities.

In addition, the Department assembles information, as instructed by the Director, for various outside agencies requesting data on employment and wages, and on benefit claims. These include special tabulations and lists for the War Manpower Commission, and for state agencies interested in post-war planning.

During the year 1942, the industrial classification of subject employers was reviewed for the purposes of making such revisions as were required under the 1942 Social Security Board Industrial Classification Code, or were necessitated by changes in the principal activity of the establishment.

Lists of all subject employers, showing the industrial code, the name of the establishment, the location, and the number of workers in December 1941 were compiled for each local office area, and copies were furnished to the office managers and to the Director of the United States Employment Service.

BOARD OF REVIEW

During the calendar year 1942, 3,986 appeals were received by the Board of Review in addition to 817 pending at the beginning of the year. Of the total 2,611 were decided, 793 were withdrawn and 661 defaulted at the time of the hearing leaving 738 pending at the end of the year. The following tabulation shows these decisions classified by appellant and by effect on the claimants' interests:

	Total Number	Decision Affirmed	Decision Modified
Total	2,611	1,745	866
Claimant appeals	2,383	1,667	716
Employer appeals	228	78	150

An analysis of the issues in appeals disposed of by the Board during the year revealed that 41.0% involved questions of voluntary quittance; 30.5% availability and unemployment; 13.2% labor disputes; and the remainder were divided among various issues such as misconduct, wage credits, suitable work and coverage.

Appeal hearings are held before the full Board, a single member of the Board or a review examiner. The full Board may review decisions of a single member or examiner. During the year 255 such appeals to the full Board were disposed of as follows:

Denied	186
Affirmed	27
Reversed	17
Withdrawn	9
Original Default:	
Director affirmed	10
Director reversed	6
Total	255

Decisions of the full Board may in turn be appealed to the District Court. During the calendar year 1942 the Board was upheld in 13 cases. In no case was the decision of the Board reversed. In two instances, the petitions were dismissed. At the end of the year 70 cases were pending before the District Court.

The duties of the Board were expanded in October 1941 to permit it to hear appeals of employers who were determined by the Division to be subject to the Law. During the calendar year 120 employer status cases were received by the Board; 75 were disposed of and 45 were pending at the end of the year.

LIST OF RULES AND PROCEDURAL ORDERS IN FORCE NOVEMBER 30, 1942

RULES AND PROCEDURAL ORDERS OF THE DIRECTOR

<u>Section 9-J of Chapter 23, Rule 1.</u>	Repeal of prior rules and interpretations.
<u>Section 1 (r) (1) Rule 1.</u>	Method of computing the value of time lost.
<u>Section 1 (s) Rule 1.</u>	Wages to include remuneration in the form of board and lodging.
<u>Section 1 (r) (1) Proc. Order 1.</u>	Definitions of partial unemployment and part-total unemployment.
<u>Section 2 Proc. Order 1.</u>	Definition of employment.
<u>Section 10 Proc. Order 1.</u>	Election by an employing unit to become subject to the Law.
<u>Section 12 Proc. Order 1.</u>	Request for hearing for the purpose of reconsidering a determination of status.
<u>Section 13 Proc. Order 1.</u>	Contributions on wages paid by an employer.
<u>Section 14 (b) (1) Proc. Order 1.</u>	Employer chargeable with benefit wages.
<u>Section 14 (b) (4) Proc. Order 1.</u>	Wages used for purpose of computing an employer's benefit wage ratio.
<u>Section 14 (b) (6) Proc. Order 1.</u>	Recomputation of benefit wage ratio and contribution rate.
<u>Section 14 (d) Proc. Orders 1, 2.</u>	Application for review of determination of benefit wage ratio.
<u>Section 22 Proc. Order 1.</u>	Replacement of check which has been lost, forged or destroyed.
<u>Section 23 (b) Proc. Orders 1, 2, 3.</u>	Determination of waiting period of claimant in total, part-total and partial unemployment.
<u>Section 24 (c) Proc. Order 1.</u>	Procedure to be followed in filing a claim for benefits.
<u>Section 24 (c) Proc. Order 2.</u>	Interstate claims.

<u>Section 24 (c) Proc. Order 3.</u>	Low earnings reports of claimant in partial unemployment.
<u>Section 24 (c) Proc. Order 4.</u>	Report by claimant of cash value of board, lodging, etc., in addition to cash received as wages.
<u>Section 24 (c) Proc. Order 5.</u>	Effective date of reopened claims.
<u>Section 24 (c) Proc. Orders 6, 7.</u>	Filing of continued claims.
<u>Section 24 (c) Proc. Orders 8, 9.</u>	Effective date preceding the week in which a claim for partial benefits is filed.
<u>Section 24 (c) Proc. Order 10.</u>	Predating claims.
<u>Section 24 (c) Proc. Order 11.</u>	Cause for not filing within the time prescribed by a worker in partial unemployment.
<u>Section 24 (c) Proc. Order 12.</u>	Extension of time for filing any claim for partial benefits.
<u>Section 24 (c) Proc. Order 13.</u>	Failure to file continued claim at scheduled time.
<u>Section 24 (c) Proc. Orders 14, 15.</u>	Claim taken by mail.
<u>Section 24 (c) Proc. Order 16.</u>	Transfer of claim from one local office to another.
<u>Section 24 (c) Proc. Order 17.</u>	Transient claimant.
<u>Section 24 (c) Proc. Order 18.</u>	Establishment of right to receive unemployment benefits if employer's records have been destroyed or have become unavailable to the Division.
<u>Section 25 (a) Proc. Order 1.</u>	Disqualification due to failure to report to sign for a continued claim.
<u>Section 25 (a) Proc. Order 2.</u>	Failure to return form entitled "Continued Claim by Mail."
<u>Section 25 (c) Proc. Order 1.</u>	Failure of claimant to answer a call from the local office.
<u>Section 25 (c) Proc. Order 2.</u>	Suitable work.

<u>Section 25 (c) Proc. Order 3.</u>	Suitable odd jobs or subsidiary work.
<u>Section 25 (e) (1) Proc. Order 1.</u>	Disqualification because of voluntary quittance or discharge attributable to wilful misconduct.
<u>Section 25 (e) (1) Proc. Order 2.</u>	Last employing unit.
<u>Section 27 Proc. Order 1.</u>	Disqualification because of pregnancy.
<u>Section 29 (b) Proc. Order 1.</u>	Partial benefits for week in which claimants were inducted into the armed forces of the United States.
<u>Section 38 Proc. Order 1.</u>	Notification by an employing unit to the Division of reason which might affect the allowance of a claim.
<u>Section 40 Proc. Order 1.</u>	Claimant's objection to earnings re- ported for him.
<u>Section 40 Proc. Order 2.</u>	Filing of protests or appeals.
<u>Section 41 Proc. Order 1.</u>	Effect of pending protest on payment of benefits on another claim filed by the same claimant.
<u>Section 45 Proc. Order 1.</u>	Records to be kept by every employing unit.
<u>Section 45 Proc. Order 2.</u>	Employer's Status Report.
<u>Section 45 Proc. Order 3.</u>	Quarterly Wage and Contribution Reports.
<u>Section 45 Proc. Order 4.</u>	Compliance with instructions relative to required reports.
<u>Section 45 Proc. Order 5.</u>	Requirement of reports from employers subject to the Law.
<u>Section 45 Proc. Order 6.</u>	Supplementary or amended wage and contribution reports.
<u>Section 45 Proc. Order 7.</u>	Form entitled "Notice of Potential Eligibility for Partial Benefits."
<u>Section 45 Proc. Order 8.</u>	Low Earnings Reports.
<u>Section 45 Proc. Order 9.</u>	Notification to Public Employment Office of anticipated mass separation of employees.

Section 45 Proc. Order 10.

Labor disputes.

Section 45 Proc. Order 11.

Notification to the Division by an exempted organization of any changes in the character of its organization or the purposes and/or the manner of its operation.

Section 45 Proc. Order 12.

Change in address, ownership or form of organization.

Section 45 Proc. Order 13.

Posting of notices affecting benefits.

Section 46 Proc. Orders 1, 2, 3.

Disclosure of information with respect to accounts and records.

Section 69 Proc. Order 1.

Reduction of overpayment.

RULES OF THE BOARD OF REVIEW

- Rule 1. The presentation of an application for review of a decision of the Director.
- Rule 2. Notification of hearing.
- Rule 3. Persons authorized to hold hearings and make decisions on a review of a decision of the Director.
- Rule 4. Disqualification of members of the Board of Review and review examiners.
- Rule 5. Hearings.
- Rule 6. Continuances and postponements.
- Rule 7. Withdrawal of applications for review.
- Rule 8. Witnesses and issuance of subpoenas.
- Rule 9. Representation at hearings.
- Rule 10. Supplying information from the records of the Division.
- Rule 11. Decisions.
- Rule 12. Applications for review of the decision of a single member or a review examiner.
- Rule 13. The presentation of an application for review of a decision of a single member or a review examiner.
- Rule 14. Hearings by the Board on a review of decisions of single members or review examiners.
- Rule 15. Hearings by the Board on its own motion to review decisions of single members or review examiners.
- Rule 16. Hearings by the Board of Review on cases ordered removed to it from a single member or review examiner.
- Rule 17. Inspection of decisions of the Board of Review, single members, and review examiners.